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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Swiftly Homing Diplomats

Counting Costs of Realism

The Patronizing Centuries

¶ **Records**—Whufft! Eyston now holds the record—356.44 miles per hour. Cobb held it yesterday—350.20 m. p. h. Fast? These modern motor racers are practically instantaneous!

¶ **Developments**—Homing pigeons of diplomacy (eagles, if you wish) converge on London. Prime Minister Chamberlain reveals no elation as Munich sees him step into his plane and head for 10 Downing Street. "Auf Wiedersehen," he murmurs. He will return. It is generally suspected that Herr Hitler stands fast on his attitude toward a Sudeten-German settlement, which in the final analysis is annexation or war—or, perhaps, if opposed by enough force, retreat. So Mr. Chamberlain heads home to place Herr Hitler's demands before the Cabinet. Similarly winging, comes Viscount Runciman from Czechoslovakia. He leaves behind him a nation torn by strife, with martial law laying a restraining hand on Sudeten National Socialist rioters, an order out for Führer Henlein's arrest for treason, and radios still vibrating with that worthy's proclamation (from a Munich station) demanding secession for the Sudeten area.

• **Thus European hopes**, encouraged by Mr. Chamberlain's brave gesture, turn back toward pessimism as Britain's two "messengers of conciliation" return to London obviously with no palm branches. Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of the Prime Minister, meanwhile repairs to Westminster Abbey to pray for success of her husband's desperate effort to avert war. Her course might be more vitally realistic than his.

¶ **Opinions**—Human opinions are never infallible, but they're sometimes interesting and many times revealing. Thus newshawks descend on two logical interpreters of German thought. One is Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, one time American Ambassador to Germany. Dr. Schurman entertains little hope that Czechoslovakia will be able to weather the minorities problem, once the gates are down. With 3,500,000 Sudetens, he points out, once gaining autonomy, there are 700,000 Hungarians and about 500,000 Ruthenians who, with about one third of the Slovaks living in the new democracy, all want some form of autonomy. All of which, he feels, indicates the involvements of the central European situation should be no concern to the United States. Another ex-envoy to Germany, former Ambassador William E. Dodd, predicts: "No war until 1940." Germany couldn't carry on long enough now. It would "back down if the democratic allies mean business." •Faced with so many opinions what can the United States do but wait, watch, but not wobble?

¶ **Ideals**—Into a "time capsule" to be buried 50 feet underground at the 1939 New York World's Fair site, and designed to last for 5000 years, go letters by three Nobel prize winners, among other memorabilia. Dr. Einstein, physicist: Our time is rich in inventive minds . . . crossing sea by power . . . relieving muscular work . . . we fly . . . send messages by electric waves . . . but production and distribution of commodities are unorganized . . . hence . . . we suffer for want of things. Dr. Robert A. Millikan, physicist: There is the possibility of a warless golden age ahead . . . but if . . . despotism triumphs . . . the future history of mankind will repeat the sad story of war and oppression. Dr. Thomas Mann, author: Our optimistic conception of the future is a projection into time of an endeavor on the part of man to approximate to his idea of himself . . . an endeavor which does not belong to the temporal world. • Fifty centuries hence—if an archaeologist can be found to interpret the crude script—solons may be expected to remark: "Ah, they meant well, anyway."

¶ **Midget Essay**—Comes a compilation of responses from employees of Western United Gas & Electric Company to a request for suggestions concerning courtesy. Reduced to its essence it may be said—they believe in it. But it is the conclusion of the document which especially interests one. "Courtesy," the writer says, "is one of the few things which cost nothing to practice, but brings lasting returns. On the other hand, neglecting courtesies often results in the loss of business, desirable public relations, customers, and friends . . . How much better we feel at the close of the day when we know we've done a kind act for some person . . . It is so easy to do." •Ah, yes, courtesy is a great lubricant to human relations. It is practical. It pays. It is easy to practice. And industry generally recognizes its value. So the thought occurs that, having thus far admitted a factor of eternal value into executive councils, a further logical step may be to accept the fact that absolute and undeviating honesty, impartial justice, fearless generosity, forgiveness, tolerance—in short, the many attributes of goodness—are equally valuable to the business and industrial world. For these, too, are among the things which cost nothing to practice, but bring lasting results.

Legal Red Tape Snipped; Procedure Is Simplified

New rules for all Federal District and Circuit Courts go into effect after years of struggle—Leaders hope that States will bring all local tribunals into harmony with modern system.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—One of the biggest legal reforms in recent history took effect today.

A new set of simplified rules of procedure, cutting red tape and legal technicalities, went into effect in all the Federal District and Circuit Courts over the nation. The rules were promulgated by the Supreme Court, with approval of Congress, and prepared by a committee headed by distinguished lawyers like Former Attorney General William D. Mitchell, Dean Charles E. Clark of Yale and others.

The reform has been urged for 40 years.

Instead of 48 different sets of legal procedure to complicate the law, the change means that henceforth Federal Courts will all have the same procedure, modernized and simple, with an ability to grow later, as the Supreme Court shall direct. Furthermore, there is a possibility that State Legislatures will permit local courts to bring their own procedure now into conformity with the standard Federal practice, and also that later on the reform that has been achieved in civil law may be extended to simplified procedure in criminal law.

Issue Long Ignored

The late Thomas W. Shelton of Virginia, campaigned for years to bring the practice about and make "the courts, masters in their own house," but did not live to see success. Congress ignored appeals to pass an enabling act for the purpose, and the American Bar Association a few years ago discharged the Committee that had the matter in hand in discouragement.

Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, revived the program in 1933, and succeeded in getting it through Congress in 1934, and after three or four years of the most meticulous scrutiny and revision, a Bar Committee named by the Supreme Court formulated the present simplified code of 85 rules.

These are sending lawyers to school again all over America to learn the changes that have been made. The old procedural difference between "equity" and "law" has been wiped out. In the words of Mr. Mitchell, the object has been "simplicity and flexibility with not too much detail." Such sensible provisions have been included as the right of a presiding judge to call in opposing counsel before trial and to agree on issues, and testimony to be considered.

The old delays while lawyers took "exceptions" will be reduced by a simpler system in which the same exceptions may be noted without the interruption and delay. Instead of having rigid procedure set by Legislatures, the new code works out flexible, simple rules that will not defeat justice by their technicality.

State Action Sought

Now the problem is, reformers say, to get State Legislatures to pass laws authorizing their own courts to reform. A great many State Legislatures meet this year and next, and the drive to continue the reform after the Federal example, will be pushed.

Another reform is the proposal to create an administrative office for the judiciary. This first came up in the Roosevelt Court reorganization scheme. Arthur T. Vanderbilt, retiring head of the American Bar Association, urged enactment of the Ashurst Bill "authorizing the Supreme Court to name a director of the administrative office of Federal Courts to supervise and direct their business affairs," now done by the Justice Department.

"Even in the heat of the Supreme Court controversy," he recalled, "it was approved in principle by a substantial majority of this Association."

More 'Brain Trust' Members Answer Call of the Campus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—The campus is calling an important group of professors home from Washington this fall.

Dr. William I. Myers, chief of the Farm Credit Administration since 1933, is returning to Cornell University to head the Department of Farm Management and Agricultural Economics.

Dr. Roswell Magill, who as Under-Secretary of the Treasury, has had charge of tax policies during the Roosevelt Administration, has resigned to resume the teaching of law at Columbia University.

Adolph A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, had arranged to return to Columbia this fall to teach corporation law, but Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, persuaded him to postpone his departure indefinitely because of the reliance State Department officials put upon his advice in the present critical international situation.

Annual Exodus

Exodus of a number of college professors from Capital councils has come to be expected now as each new school year begins. Only a small remnant of the original Roosevelt "Brain Trust" remains today.

In the early days of the Roosevelt Administration, when a score or more prominent educators packed away caps and gowns and came to Washington as government officials, it began to look as if the scholar in government was a permanent phenomenon.

Top Positions Change

But today it is clear most professors consider their service here only temporary. They are particular to keep a foothold back on the campus, even though it means taking the trouble to have a leave-of-absence status renewed year after year.

No matter how satisfactory may be his work in Washington, the college professor continually keeps one eye on the American political system which may result in a complete turnover in government as often as every four years.

Dr. Myers indicated this when he gave his reasons for leaving. "There is no career in Government service in the top positions," he declared, explaining that while he enjoyed "every minute" of his five years here, "under our democratic form of government top appointive positions must necessarily change with the Presidents. I am not a man of great financial means," he said, "and I must look to my future."

He added: "After all, you can't expect the University to hold my job open indefinitely."

The mere recital of the names of college professors who have played their part in public affairs since 1933 and moved out of the limelight to return to teaching or other pursuits is impressive.

Today's Speed Mark: 357 MPH

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Sept. 16 (AP)—The world's automobile speed record tumbled here again today as Capt. George E. T. Eyston regained the title John R. Cobb usurped yesterday. The new mark is 357.50 miles per hour.

Captain Eyston, retired British Army officer, drove his powerful "Thunderbolt" through the mile at 356.44 miles per hour on the north run and returned at 358.57 to displace Mr. Cobb's record of 350.20.

The Captain also smashed Mr. Cobb's kilometer record, lifting the mark from 350.07 miles per hour to 357.34.

"It was the most pleasant run I've ever made," Captain Eyston said.

Reid Railton, designer of Mr. Cobb's low-slung mechanical lightning bolt, called a "council of war" to decide upon future plans.

Captain Eyston's "Thunderbolt" was remodeled after the initial run this season. The tail fin was taken off, and the nose blunted.

Captain Eyston hoisted his own average from 311.42 to 345.49 Aug. 29, only to see the achievement excelled Sept. 15 by his compatriot.

How long their costly, six-miles-a-minute duel will continue is a matter of conjecture as Mr. Cobb has already announced his intentions of running again.

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1938 Speaks to A. D. 6939 In Words of Nobel Prizemen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Hope for a better world in which mankind will have mastered its shortcomings is voiced today in letters written by three Nobel prize winners for sealing within the 5,000-year "time capsule" to be buried 50 feet underground at the site of the New York World's Fair 1939.

Dr. Albert Einstein, winner of the 1921 prize for physics: Dr. Robert A. Millikan, winner of a similar award in 1923, and Dr. Thomas Mann, who won the prize for literature in 1929, are the three scholars whose views on the state of civilization may be uncovered when and if the metal tube is opened on April 23, 6939.

Record of Today

Many other records and articles of contemporary civilization will be enclosed in the "time capsule" before it is sunk by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company a week from today.

"Our time is rich in inventive minds, the inventions of which could facilitate our lives considerably," Dr. Einstein wrote in German, "we are crossing the seas by power and utilize power also in order to relieve humanity from all tiring muscular work. We have learned to fly, and we are able to send messages and news without any difficulty over the entire world through electric waves.

"However, the production and distribution of commodities is entirely unorganized, so that everybody must live in fear of being eliminated from the economic cycle, in this way suffering for the want of everything. Furthermore, people living in different countries kill each other at irregular time intervals, so that also for this reason any one who thinks about the future must live in fear and terror. This is due to the fact that the intelligence and character of the masses are incomparably lower than the intelligence and character of the few who produce something valuable for the community."

Outline of Struggle

Outlining the issues of the current struggle between totalitarian governments, Dr. Millikan predicted for his readers 50 centuries hence that "if the rational, scientific principles win out in this struggle, there is a possibility of a warless, golden age ahead of mankind."

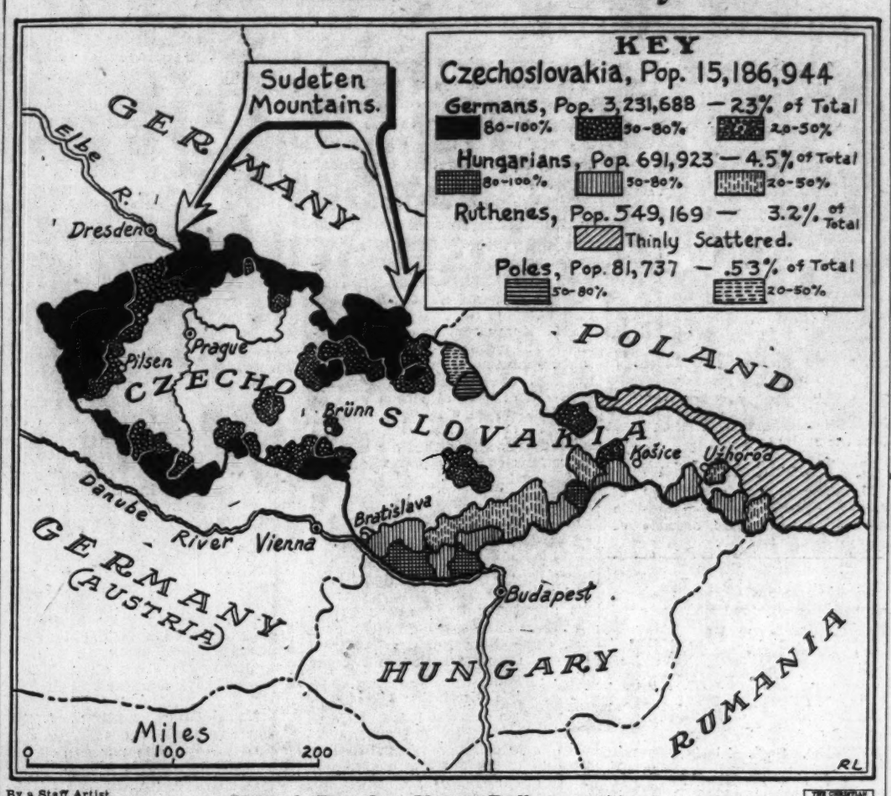
Mr. Mann's manuscript said:

"We know now that the idea of the future as a 'better world' was a fallacy of the doctrine of progress. The hopes we center on you, citizens of the future, are in no way exaggerated. In broad outline, you will actually resemble us very much as we resemble those who lived 1,000 or 5,000 years ago."

So that the capsules may be located without difficulty, it will be deposited exactly at latitude 40 degrees, 44 minutes, 34.089 seconds north and longitude 73 degrees, 50 minutes, 43.842 seconds west. Engineers said that a competent workman with such information in his possession could find an ordinary 25-cent piece buried in the earth.

Instructions as to how the time capsule may be found will be widely distributed in a book of record, it was said.

Czechoslovakia's Coat of Many Colors



By a Staff Artist

Varied Peoples Voice Different Aims

Czechoslovakia is made up of several nationalities, not living as separated units, but scattered among the Czech and Slovak population in varying proportions.

The above map gives some idea of distribution of the Germans, Hungarians, Ruthenes, and Poles as explained in the diagram.

War Gestures—Peace Possibilities

European crisis weighed—Wars tough jobs to handle—Most warring nations miscalculate.

By Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Because the nations of Europe are vying with one another in building a mountain of armaments overtopping Mount Blanc, it is quite widely believed that they are heading for war.

Of course, nobody with the use of eyes and ears would deny that war is possible. There are three going on today to prove the converse: one in China, another in Spain, and the third—although we hear very little of it—in Ethiopia.

Misconceptions

But looking deeper, we find that each of those wars started because somebody thought he had an easy job. Benito Mussolini, disregarding the warnings of the Italian General Staff, convinced himself he could mop up Ethiopia in a single campaign. Gen. Francisco Franco thought the regular Spanish Army could wipe out all opposition in a week or two. The Japanese believed they had to deal only with the old disunited China instead of with a whole nation animated with a single purpose, the defense of its integrity and independence.

To put it another way, each of these wars was the result of a miscalculation, the effect of which, as all the world can see, has already been not far short of disastrous to the miscalculators.

Italy's economic and financial difficulties arising out of the Ethiopian adventure, enhanced by the Duce's intervention in Spain and nature's inervention at home in the shape of a bad harvest, have reduced that country's powers of aggressive action almost to nil.

Japan, whether it wins or loses the war with China, cannot be in a position to attack anybody else for at least 10 years.

European Situation

Spain for centuries has never threatened anybody except an invader and will in any case need not less than a decade to recover from the Civil War brought about by General Franco's tragic misjudgment and prolonged by the criminal intervention of those who have sought to turn Spain's misery to their own selfish advantage.

For some time—as was shown most clearly when the Berlin-Rome Axis became a triangle through the addition of Tokyo—there have been three potential architects of Armageddon—Italy, Japan, and Germany. The rest of the world desires nothing better than to be left at peace. These three have harbored grievances, some economic, some political, which can only be satisfied by somebody else's unconditional surrender or by war. Italy and Japan resorted to war to attain their ends. Germany so far has not.

The issue of peace and war in Europe therefore depends in largest measure on the answer to the question: Are Germany's unsatisfied ambitions so vital that neither peaceful compromise nor postponement is possible.

Looked at quite dispassionately, the answer is: Definitely no.

Most of Germany's grievances

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

European Situation in Brief

The world today presented a picture of anxious waiting as several developments in progress seemed moving toward a conclusion.

London—Premier Chamberlain back from Berchtesgaden, at London's Heston Airdrome at about 5:30 in the evening, kept the results of his three-hour talk with Herr Hitler a close secret. The Premier appeared pleased with his interview, but nothing seemed likely to be divulged till after a meeting with the Cabinet: Page 1.

Berlin—Germans, surprised at the British Premier's unexpectedly sudden return to London, generally felt dubious about the results of the talk, although they took comfort in the assurance that the talks would be continued. Munich's radio station meanwhile proclaimed last night that union with the Sudeten Germans was the only possible solution: Page 2.

Prague—Following a proclamation by the Sudeten German leader demanding annexation of the Sudeten areas by Germany, Premier Hodza's office announced an order dissolving the entire Sudeten German Party. An order was also made for Herr Henlein's arrest, although Herr Henlein himself had escaped to Germany. Martial law was extended to eight more districts in this area: Page 2.

Geneva—Most hopeful and constructive news comes from the League Assembly where Earl De La Warr, the British delegate, was pushing a proposal that would make the League a potential union of peaceful powers against potential aggressors, in the event of failure of the present attempts of appeasement: Page 1.

Alliance of Peaceful Powers In League Backed by British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 16—That Britain still believes that the League of Nations retains a political value which may be turned to decided advantage if the present policy of appeasement fails was indicated in a speech before the Assembly today by Earl De La Warr, Lord Privy Seal, as British spokesman. He outlined the British Government's interpretation of the League Covenant under existing circumstances.

The British interpretation of League obligations would convert the League into a potential alliance of peaceful powers against potential aggressors without binding any members in advance or compelling any members to act in any given case. Lord De La Warr emphasized that the clause in the Covenant providing for peaceful changes in the status quo should be revived and emphasized.

According to the British view presented today the League has already become a consultative body of Nations interested in maintaining peace, but the Covenant no longer imposes automatic obligations either military or economic upon any member. Each member must be free to decide each case on its merits as it arises, without accepting in advance obligations except that of consultation.

In every case brought before the League Lord De La Warr emphasized that each state must be its own judge of the extent to which its position will permit it to participate in any measures proposed or undertaken. Even with such generous interpretation of the political clause of the League Covenant the British spokesman expressed confidence that the League could still be made a powerful instrument for enforcing peace or for opposing aggression in cases where a sufficient number of members agree to adopt measures intended to check aggression.

Lord De La Warr also approved modification of the unanimity rule which he stated should accelerate effective intervention, and endorsed the jurists' report now before the Assembly providing for further separation between the present League machinery and peace treaties with which it was originally bound up.

1945 Minimum Pay in 1938

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—One industry has offered voluntarily to establish a 40-cent minimum wage for all employees as soon as the new wages and hours law goes into effect on Oct. 24.

Announcing receipt of the offer from L. B. F. Raycroft of Philadelphia, President of the National Battery Manufacturers' Association, Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, expressed the hope other industries might become inspired to follow the battery makers' example.

The basic minimum wage fixed by law for the coming year is only 25 cents with the 40-cent rate reached in October, 1945.

Labor Department statisticians were inclined to discount the battery manufacturers' generosity a little when they found the average pay rate in the storage-battery industry is approximately 78 cents an hour at present. They surmised there could be few persons getting less than 40 cents.

But anyway, Mr. Andrews liked the battery men's attitude and promised early action.

Poland Wins Balloon Race

LIEGE, Belgium, Sept. 16 (AP)—Poland was declared winner yesterday of the 26th James Gordon Bennett balloon race which started here Sept. 11.

With the Polish Polonia II the only balloon still unreported, that country's L. O. P. P. entry was credited with floating the longest distance—960 miles to Trojan, Bulgaria. The winning entry was piloted by Antoni Janusz.

The Belgian military balloon, S. L. L., reported it landed Tuesday near the frontier of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, about 900 miles from the starting point.

The Polonia II was the only one of nine starters still unreported.

Henlein Party Ban Imposed by Czechs; Chamberlain Home

Poles want equal rights with Germans in any settlement of claims of minorities.

WARSAW, Sept. 16 (AP)—The officially-inspired newspaper Kurjer Poranny said today that the Polish minority in Czechoslovakia demands for itself whatever the Sudeten Germans get from their conflict with the Czechoslovak Government.

"The Poles must get exactly the same as the Germans," the pro-Government organ said.

Another pro-Government daily, the Express Poranny, said that Polish official circles hope for a localization of the Czechoslovak-German dispute and do not anticipate a war.

The Polish press generally approved the demand of Premier Mussolini of Italy for self-determination for minorities in Czechoslovakia.

Plea by Czech Hungarians

BUDAPEST, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Hungarian Revisionist League sent a message to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain at Berchtesgaden yesterday asking him to "urge the right of self-determination" for the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia.

At the same time, the Revisionist League issued a proclamation "to all the peoples of the world" asking sympathy and support for "the right of self-determination of 1,000,000 Hungarians," the number estimated by the League to be in Czechoslovakia.

The Revisionist League was formed to seek restoration to Hungary of territory lost in treaties at the end of the World War. Part of Czechoslovakia was Hungarian territory before the post-war Republic was formed.

Support for Czechs Called Peace Pledge

TORONTO, Sept. 16 (CP)—Referring to Prime Minister Chamberlain's visit to Germany to confer with Chancellor Hitler on the Czechoslovakian situation, the Duchess of Atholl said here:

"Unless it is believed that England will stand by Czechoslovakia and France, we cannot be sure that peace will really be preserved or that war is permanently averted," The Duchess is touring Canada under auspices of the Canadian League for Peace and Democracy in the interests of the Spanish Government.

"My visit to the countries of the Little Entente made me realize how the peace of Europe depends upon England. War today will mean war between free countries and the dictatorships and if the dictators win, liberty goes."

Control of Textiles Ordered in Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Rumanian textile industry was instructed yesterday not to sell any goods privately without permission of military authorities.

The order was issued in accordance with a Government decision that factories manufacturing goods of military value must work under military control "until further notice."

Premier to meet Führer again — British labor opposed to any plan for Sudeten vote.

PRAGUE, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Premier's office announced tonight that the Sudeten German Party had been dissolved by the Czechoslovak Government. This created the possibility that one section might accept renewed negotiations with the Prague Government.

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain arrived at Heston Airport at 5:29 p. m. (11.29 a. m. E. S. T.) today, after his Berchtesgaden talk with Reichsführer Hitler.

A crowd that jammed the roofs of the Airport and surged against its gates cheered as the Prime Minister stepped from the airliner in which he sped home to lay the fruits of his meeting with the German leader yesterday before the British Government.

Mr. Chamberlain said to those who greeted him:

"I have come back rather more quickly than I expected after a journey which, if I had not been so preoccupied, I should have found thoroughly enjoyable."

Plane Boarded at Munich

The Prime Minister had boarded the plane at Munich after a motor trip from Berchtesgaden. The flight to London was broken by a 22-minute halt at Cologne.

During the day Count Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, called briefly at the Foreign Office and the Earl of Perth, British Ambassador to Rome, who has been on leave, also saw Viscount Halifax, the Foreign Secretary.

Labor leaders sought an immediate interview with the Prime Minister on his return.

The National Council of Labor, which represents both the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress, named a three-man deputation to tell him that a plebiscite in Sudetenland in any form would meet resolute opposition from the whole Labor movement.

The Labor view was said to have remained as outlined in the Union Congress manifesto of Sept. 8—that Britain must warn Germany clearly that it will join with France and Soviet Russia to resist invasion of Czechoslovakia.

"Friendly Talk" Reported

"Yesterday afternoon I had a long talk with Herr Hitler," the Prime Minister said at Heston. "It was a frank talk, but it was a friendly one.

"I feel satisfied now that each of us fully understands what is in the mind of the other.

"You won't, of course, expect me to discuss now what will be the result of that talk. All I have got now is for discussion with my colleagues, and I would advise you not to accept prematurely any unauthorized report of what took place in the conversation."

"I shall be discussing these talks tonight with my colleagues and others—especially Lord Runciman (unofficial British mediator in Czechoslovakia).

"Later on, perhaps in a few days, I am going to have another talk with Herr Hitler. Only this time he has told me it is his intention to come half way to meet me."

'Frank Exchange of Views'

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Sept. 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Reichsführer Adolf Hitler talked for more than three hours yesterday in the first of a series of historic conferences weighing the issue of war or peace in Europe.

An official announcement said the two statesmen "had an extended, frank exchange of views on the present situation."

Another meeting between the two will be held in a few days, and it was suggested that a more convenient place than the Führer's Alpine home, nearer to the border, would be selected for the next conversation.

What passed between them during their initial meeting was not divulged.

Full text of the official announcement was as follows:

"The Führer and Reichschancellor today had a discussion with the British Premier at Obersalzburg in the course of which an extended,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

In the Boston Section:

N. E. Council examines menace of Southern competition.

New Federal bankruptcy law amendments released today.

Buell of Foreign Policy sees no immediate war danger.

Vermont's Governor Aiken hits new low of 30 cents in campaign expenditures.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

Powers Weigh Action in Case of Aggression as Czechs Extend Martial Law

Sudeten German Party Is Told by Czechs to Dissolve

(Continued from Page 1)

frank exchange of views on the present situation took place."

The basic issue was the conflict between Prague and Berlin over the demands of Czechoslovakia's German minority, which first called for autonomy and other concessions but now wants union with Greater Germany.

The British Premier shattered precedent to speed by air and train for the face-to-face conference, designed to insure peace, with the World War corporal.

One thing was taken for granted in all quarters—that the head of the Government of the vast British Empire had not come here as a suppliant.

Germans took a proud view of the dramatic and history-making turn of events, but none suggested that Mr. Chamberlain had come to bend a knee.

Although details of the conference were lacking, optimism persisted on the grounds that Mr. Chamberlain would not have made his sensational dash without having some basis for believing that he could achieve something worth while.

Taking his first airplane ride, the Prime Minister flew from London to Munich—a distance of 610 miles—in three hours and 55 minutes.

(A Rome dispatch reported that before leaving the British Capital Mr. Chamberlain talked by telephone with Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy in addition to having a consultation with Premier Edouard Daladier of France.)

The Premier was accompanied by two Foreign Office experts, Sir Horace Wilson and Mr. William Strang.

British and German flags flew side by side at the airport in Munich when they landed and a large crowd gave him a friendly greeting as he stepped to the ground to shake hands with Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin.

Greeted by Diplomats

German dignitaries introduced by the Ambassador included Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister; Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, German Ambassador to London; Undersecretary of State Count Ernst von Weizsäcker; and Baron Alexander von Dörnberg, Herr Hitler's Chief of Protocol.

The Prime Minister and his party boarded Herr Hitler's special train after lunch and it was 4:02 p. m. (10:02 a. m., E. S. T.) before they swung into the Berchtesgaden station after their trip through a winding valley under towering Alps.

All Berchtesgaden and the surrounding countryside turned out to "heil" the British leader and the station platform was jammed.

Streets from one end of the resort to the other were filled with automobiles and pedestrians. Picturesque Bavarian costumes—the men in decorated leather shorts and the women in multi-colored dresses—were in evidence everywhere.

It was a day for Berchtesgaden.

Mr. Chamberlain bared his head in acknowledgment as the crowd cheered.

Dr. Otto Meissner, Chief of the Chancellery, escorted him to an automobile and the car moved away amid ringing "heils" and under a bower of hands raised in the National Socialist salute.

Four Cars in Party

The party went immediately to the Grand Hotel, but less than an hour later Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to Berghof, Herr Hitler's mountain home at Obersalzburg, some eight miles distant.

There were four cars, in the first of which sat Mr. Chamberlain, Herr von Ribbentrop and Major Schmundt, Chief Military Adjutant to Herr Hitler.

Behind it was the car with Sir Nevile Henderson and Herr Meissner; then a third bearing Sir Horace and Count von Weiszaecker; and finally one with Mr. Strang and Baron von Doernberg.

It was raining as the party drove up, but Herr Hitler walked down the spacious steps of his retreat to greet his guests with cordial handshakes. An honor company of Herr Hitler's personal S. S. guard troops presented arms.

The Führer immediately invited Mr. Chamberlain to have tea and the official parties of both leaders participated before the conversations began.

The Prime Minister and his entourage returned to their headquarters at the Grand Hotel after 8 p. m. (2 p. m. E. S. T.) and the announcement made of Mr. Chamberlain's plan to return to London to consult the Cabinet and then come back for further conversations with the Führer.

Berchtesgaden, nestling against a mist-clothed peak of the Bavarian Alps, was overflowing with visitors. Hotels—large and small—were turning them away because of lack of room.

The village had become a "nerve center" of the world and both telephone and telegraph wires to all outside points were jammed with traffic.

Sought by Czechs

Wide World

Konrad Henlein

His demand for annexation of Sudeten area in Czechoslovakia to Germany brings charges of treason.

Japanese Back Strong 3-Power Anti-Red Pact

TOKYO, Sept. 16 (AP)—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye said yesterday that the Japanese Cabinet had reached an agreement on views for strengthening the Japanese-German-Italian anti-Comintern pact.

The Premier made the statement in an interview after a conference with the veteran Prince Kimmochi Saionji, last of the Elder Statesmen, who always is considered in times of national stress.

The Premier visited Prince Saionji for the first time since Aug. 26, 1937, just after the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese War.

It was reported that the Premier outlined the progress of the war and discussed unannounced plans to deal with the Chinese problem after the expected fall of Hankow and Japan's friendship with Germany and Italy in the European crisis.

[A German-Japanese pact, an agreement for mutual exchange of information on international Communist activities and for joint action on "necessary defense measures" was signed Nov. 25, 1936. On Nov. 6, 1937, Italy became the third party to the pact.]

Premier Konoye said in the interview that the Cabinet had agreed on how to strengthen the three-power pact, especially because Japan expects Communist influence on the Chinese Nationalist Government to increase steadily.

The Premier said he did not believe the fall of Hankow would mean the end of the war in China. He added that the Tokyo Government intends to issue a statement classifying the regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as a provincial administration.

Domei (Japanese News Agency) quoted the Premier as saying:

"It is necessary for us to make every effort to make other powers abandon their alleged assistance to Chiang Kai-shek while continuing a policy of respect for third power interests."

The agency quoted Premier Konoye as saying that Japan was not inclined to exclude third powers from Chinese soil.

Czechs Extend Troop Control To Five More Sudeten Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 16—The Czech authorities, as a means of maintaining order in the Sudeten German area, have extended the "state of emergency" to five other districts, making sixteen in all, according to an official announcement today.

These further measures have been made necessary, it is declared, by the activities of the Sudeten Germans, which have included many attacks upon local police, the cutting of telephone wires, and attacks on public officers.

Preliminary reports on investigations of conditions in Eger, a frontier town, indicate clearly that the headquarters of the Sudeten German Party there have also been used as the headquarters for gun-running over the German frontier, and are undoubtedly intended as a center for operations carefully planned on an extensive basis.

Konrad Henlein's proclamation over the Munich radio station demanding cession of the Sudeten German areas to the Reich was obviously an act of treason against the State of which he is still a citizen, and it is understood that a writ for his arrest for treason was issued. But this will be only a demonstrative act, since Herr Henlein has been beyond Czech frontiers for some time.

Party's Dissolution Likely

In certain quarters it is considered most probable that the Sudeten German Party will be officially dissolved because of its anti-State activities. The Reich radio yesterday announced that Sudeten German Party leaders had announced that Sudeten Germans would defend themselves with all possible means against alleged "Czech terror and murder."

It is significant that many prominent leaders of this Party have left Prague and are supposed to be in North Bohemia, though from other sources reports come they are not to be found, and it is assumed that they have gone to Germany.

Prince Max von Hohenlöhe-Langenburg at whose castle Viscount Runciman, the British unofficial mediator, met Herr Henlein more than once, has also gone to Saxony, according to reports from Germany.

Other proclamations are being made of a different sort. The Central Committee of German Trade Unions in Czechoslovakia made a statement yesterday condemning the activities of the Sudeten German Party.

Another radio appeal from the Sudeten Germans, but of a dissimilar kind, was made by Joseph Zak, leader of Sudeten Roman Catholics, in which he appealed for the maintenance of peace and order by the avoidance of all suspicious behavior. This is an indication that the Henlein Party cannot claim to speak for all Sudeten Germans.

Cabinet in Continuous Session

The Czech Cabinet is in continuous session and in constant communication with London and Paris. Lord Runciman and his assistant, Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, at the invitation of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, left here for London for a few days to confer with the British Cabinet.

The Runciman mission before its departure issued a communiqué in which he appealed to all parties and persons to avoid all activities likely to cause conditions to deteriorate.

Vojtech Beneš, brother of the Czech President, has left for the United States. The purpose of his visit is said to be to inform Czech American circles regarding the situation in this country. Mr. Beneš has been in America before and is well acquainted with the situation there.

Three thousand refugees, mainly the wives and children of the German Social Democrats from the Sudeten German area, already have arrived in Prague and more are expected.

Berlin Surprised, Hopes Fall As Chamberlain Hurries Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 16—Premier Neville Chamberlain's return to London today after only two and a half hours of conversation with Reichsführer Hitler at Obersalzburg has produced here almost as great a surprise as the announcement of his visit 24 hours earlier. It marked a fall in optimism, which in no small measure is due to a simultaneous radiocast of Konrad Henlein's demand for anschluss of the Sudeten German area with the Reich and an increase of anti-Czech propaganda in the German press.

While an official German agency report announced that the conversation between the English Premier and the Reichschancellor was conducted in a friendly spirit and that talks will be continued later, the general opinion in informed circles here is that little more happened than that Mr. Chamberlain heard from Herr Hitler himself his views upon the Sudeten German issue with which the English Premier long has been acquainted. Looking at the conversation merely from the viewpoint of time alone, it is clear that little more could have happened within such limits. Herr Hitler speaks no English and Mr. Chamberlain very little German so that their two and half hours' conversation after tea yesterday was more than 50 per cent taken up by translators, leaving, about one hour only for statement and counterstatements of which Herr Hitler's statement took more than 20 minutes. That Herr Hitler's and the English standpoints on this issue are far from united is obvious from the fact that Mr. Chamberlain is returning immediately to place the problem before his Cabinet.

The conversation has not raised hopes here, and now conjectures are rife as to the next meeting of Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler or the possibility of a four-power conference to settle the issue. If Mr. Chamberlain had had the opportunity of listening in and understanding the radiocast over the Munich radio at 1 p. m. yesterday—his scheduled time for arrival, although he reached there half an hour earlier as a matter of fact—he would have realized that Anschluss of the Sudeten Germans with the Reich was the only solution now feasible. Herr Henlein's radiocast proclamation to the Sudeten Germans—he himself is still a Czech citizen and talks to his fellow citizens from a Reich radio station—openly demanded Anschluss with the Reich on the grounds that Czech "terrorist" methods made it impossible for both Germans and Czechs to live together in the same state and that they desired to join the Reich. This is remarkable coming so quickly after Herr Hitler's speech at Nuremberg last Monday in which certain observers saw hope in his remark that negotiations between the Czechs and Sudeten Germans should go on and that all he wanted was justice to his race beyond the Bohemian border.

British Aides at Hitler Parley

Wide World

Sir Horace Wilson

Chief industrial adviser, who went with Premier Chamberlain

Wide World

William Strang

London Central European expert, who acted as interpreter.

White House Showered by Calls To 'Keep America Out of War'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—Back in Washington today President Roosevelt discussed three big issues with his Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury dealing with the European crisis, while at the same time evidences of an accumulated "keep us out of war" sentiment poured in on the Capital.

The three topics under discussion all fell into the general problem of America's status if the caldron of war really should boil over in Europe. It was emphasized repeatedly in high circles that in no event does the President for a moment contemplate America's entry into any such hostilities. This emphasis is being placed because of anxiety and apprehension which is evidently felt in sections all over the United States.

Reports of this anxiety are beating in upon the White House incessantly since his return, as they did along his route back from Minnesota. It seems to be the first purpose of the Roosevelt entourage to stress this point and to declare that Mr. Roosevelt's real views were given in his press conference at Hyde Park, where he sharply denied that there was any alliance, explicit or implied, with European democracies, in a "Stop Hitler" movement.

Three Major Questions

The three questions immediately uppermost in Administration thoughts comprise the steps needed for a sort of preparedness against a European war, and involve legislative and financial problems of far-reaching character.

First of these is America's position under the Neutrality Act, which is now the law of the land, and which provides many features that the Administration would like to see amended, and that might, it is argued, embarrass the White House in the event of war. Allied with this is the very real problem of the new drive of the Ludlow war-referendum group. The House Rules Committee bottled up the proposal last year, but there was powerful pressure behind it then despite the opposition of Secretary Cordell Hull and Henry L. Stimson, his Republican predecessor, and the proposal is being raised with new strength.

Another problem is the status of the Hull trade agreements in the event of war.

And a third is the financial problem dramatically emphasized by Secretary Henry Morgenthau yesterday. In the flight of war-frightened money from Europe it is now estimated that foreign funds banked or invested in the U. S. have reached $10,000,000,000.

Confer With President

Mr. Hull met Mr. Roosevelt at the railroad station last night on his return to the Capital, boarded the train almost before it stopped, and there, in the dim lights of the long train shed Mr. Roosevelt heard the latest reports of European events behind drawn shades on his private car.

This morning Mr. Hull was back at the White House again, and after 15 minutes was joined by Mr. Morgenthau. Connected with the same European problem, it was said by his secretaries, was his luncheon with Norman Davis, a trusted adviser on European affairs and now head of the Red Cross. At 2 o'clock Mr. Roosevelt held a Cabinet meeting, where the European developments were again canvassed.

The Administration continued its deep reticence. Mr. Roosevelt called off his usual press conference and canceled his scheduled trip to Poughkeepsie tomorrow. At the same time it was announced that the scheduled journey to Chattanooga, Monday, where he was to have spoken, had now been put on the "tentative" list and might also be canceled.

War Vote Plan Revived

The Washington unit of the "Keep America Out of War" committee got into the matter early with a telegram of protest last night to the President against the "collaboration" of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy in London with British Cabinet officials. Small in itself the matter is indicative.

Paris Discusses New Parley With Daladier Present

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 16—Expansion of the Chamberlain-Hitler talks to include French Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet are being discussed in French official circles. So far, however, contrary to reports abroad, no definite decision has been reached for a visit of the French statesmen to London. Furthermore, no Cabinet meeting has yet been called and no convocation of Parliament is planned in France.

Only after the French Government has been fully and officially informed of the results of Mr. Chamberlain's talk with Herr Hitler will any action along these lines be taken, it is officially stated.

French opinion is very guarded over the question of the British Premier's trip to Berchtesgaden in the light of Mr. Chamberlain's unexpectedly quick return home. An uneasy tone permeates press comments. The general public remains perfectly calm despite the fact that in Paris authorities chose this moment to begin distributing to every house in the city sand to be used in extinguishing incendiary bombs.

It is now possible to clarify the question of whether M. Daladier is responsible for Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Herr Hitler as a statement by the French Premier appeared to imply. M. Daladier did, in fact, take the initiative in proposing to Mr. Chamberlain over the telephone "an exceptional procedure" in the present emergency. His suggestion was for a tripartite conference between the British, French and German Premiers. The possibility of such a three-power conference, perhaps enlarged to include Signor Mussolini as well, was envisaged in French diplomatic circles but only in the event of the Berchtesgaden conversations revealing some serious possibility of an accord, which is felt to be far from certain.

M. Daladier and M. Bonnet were guests of Ambassador William C. Bullitt today at a luncheon in honor of Sumner Welles, American Undersecretary of State. At the Embassy it was denied that the luncheon—arranged 10 days ago—has any special international significance.

Bund Opponents Rout Session At Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 16 (AP)—Routed by a hostile crowd that jammed a meeting hall and choked all paths leading to it, the German American Bund today denounced such tactics as "gagging of free speech" and set about planning another rally.

Opponents of the Bund, estimated by police at 1,000, seized Eintracht Hall where the Bund had advertised a meeting last night, while another 2,000 blocked the entrance. Bund leaders called off the meeting, planned as an organization gathering, after a conference with Police Chief Frank Brennan.

The anti-Bundists began to appear more than three hours before the scheduled meeting time and soon had possession of the hall. Other hundreds massed about, picketing, chanting "The Star-Spangled Banner" and shouted against Reichsführer Hitler and Fascism.

In the melee two men were arrested as disorderly persons. Captain of Detectives August F. Winkelmann battled a number of demonstrators who, he said, sought to attack Matthias Koehler of Irvington, Bund leader who later denounced those who usurped the hall and said the Bund would try to meet again.

After Chief Brennan announced to the crowd holding the hall that the Bund gathering had been canceled, Nancy Cox of Newark, State Secretary of the American League for Peace and Democracy, attempted to hold a meeting "for democracy." The proprietors of the hall stopped it and the crowd dispersed.

Assouan Iron Ore Problem to Egypt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Large quantities of iron ore have been discovered near Assouan in recent years, the concession being obtained by Labib Nessim.

Negotiations have been proceeding between a German firm and the Egyptian Government with a view to cancellation of the concession to Mr. Nessim in return for payment of compensation.

The question is of great importance to Egypt, as, with the exception of oil wells on the Red Sea Coast, and minor gold mines which the ancient Egyptians appear to have worked out, the country's vast deserts do not appear to contain great mineral wealth.

Findings of an official committee recently appointed to examine the financial aspect of the Assouan iron ore were that the undertaking should be partly or wholly carried out by the Egyptian Government.

CIO Arbitrators Get UAW Dispute

DETROIT (AP)—A factional dispute that has split the United Automobile Workers since four international union officers were expelled, was submitted Sept. 16 to two Vice-Chairmen of the Committee for Industrial Organization for "final" arbitration.

Reinstatement of the expelled officers was not specified in the agreement approved by the UAW Executive Board, but John L. Lewis, CIO Chairman, had proposed such action in a "peace plan."

Observers close to Union circles expressed belief Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, the CIO arbitrators, would order reinstatement.

Except for immediate reinstatement of the expelled officers, the agreement followed other principal points of Mr. Lewis' proposal. It set up a joint CIO-UAW committee "to determine matters of policy relating to the co-operation between the CIO and the UAW."

The CIO Vice-Chairmen are to make their decision respecting the expelled officers "Oct. 1 or as soon thereafter as possible."

Masefield Honors Premier's Mission

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 16

England's Poet Laureate, John Masefield, was written this quatrain in tribute to his peace mission to Germany:

"As Priam to Achilles for his son,
"So you, into the night, divinely led,
"To ask that young men's bodies, not yet dead,
"Be given from the battle not begun."

U. S. Advised to Keep Aloof

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Reichsführer Hitler's concern for the German minority in Czechoslovakia is nothing more than an imitation of democracy, according to Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman. Home today after a trip to Europe, Dr. Schurman, one-time American Ambassador to Germany, saw Germany's action in Central Europe as an "unexpected compliment" to the democratic countries.

The former Ambassador held that the present European crisis over Czechoslovakia was no concern of the United States and that this country would be wise to keep aloof. Nor did he hold much hope for a solution favorable to the Central European democracy. Instead he said that the 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia were German in outlook and that they undoubtedly wanted annexation to Greater Germany. Dr. Schurman added that any such solution to the German minority problem would open new vistas of troubles for Prague.

"If the question of Sudeten German autonomy is pushed successfully, others on the Czechoslovakian border will demand the same thing," he said. "There are 700,000 Hungarians living within the Czech borders, subject to Czech rule, and about 500,000 Ruthenians. About one third of the Slovaks living in Czechoslovakia want some form of automonomy."

Observers here see Dr. Schurman's forecast concerning the Hungarian minority borne out by yesterday's Associated Press dispatch from Budapest that the Hungarian Revisionist League there had sent a message to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain asking him to "urge the right of self-determination" for the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Schurman attributed much of Czechoslovakia's present position to the fact that the dominant Czechs had done little to win over the German minority. He said Prague had not appointed Sudeten Germans to local offices even in districts which were overwhelmingly German. Czechs who could not speak a word of German were sometimes placed in public positions that brought them in contact with a population that spoke only German.

Harold Laski, Professor of Political Science at the University of London and one of Britain's best known political experts, also underlined the gravity of the European situation upon his arrival here. He said he doubted if Prime Minister Chamberlain's visit to Chancellor Hitler would do any good, and described it as a "last desperate effort in the dark." He believed, however, that even if it failed to halt the present crisis, it might serve some useful purpose in the future.

Export Ban Decreed In French Morocco

RABAT, French Morocco, Sept. 16 (AP)—Strict precautions, including anti-espionage measures and a ban on exportation of metal, gasoline, and oil to countries other than France, were put into effect in French Morocco today because of the acute European situation.

England Assured of Support By Delegates of Dominions

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Sept. 16 (CP)—The United Kingdom is assured of the support of all the Dominions in case of any general conflagration, delegates to the British Commonwealth Relations Conference declared yesterday as discussion centered on the crisis in Europe.

British delegates to the unofficial and private conference were eager to know what Britain could expect from the Dominions. Complete support of Australia and New Zealand would be forthcoming from those Commonwealth countries, their representatives said.

Canadian delegates felt Canada could not remain neutral, and South African and Irish delegates considered circumstances would force them into any world war on the side of Britain.

U. S. Relations

Opinion among the delegates differed as to whether South Africa and Ireland actually now had the right to neutrality if the United Kingdom became engaged in war. The fact they had not publicly informed foreign countries of such a change in their status was considered important in light of the rules of international law.

In a discussion of United States' relations with Britain, delegates agreed Britain has no plans or preparations which envisage the United States in any opposing combinations of nations.

Several obstacles were seen, however, to closer co-operation between the United States and the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth. These included the United States tradition of isolation, the war debts question, sectional antipathy to England, suspicion of the foreign policy of the British National Government, anti-American feeling and expression among British people and refusal of the British Government to believe the American people would necessarily support the United States Administration.

Suggested Co-operation

Suggested measures of co-operation were an arbitration treaty, some settlement of war debts and a better British information service in the United States.

It was suggested that the Dominions should be responsible for their own defence and should in time extend this responsibility to neighboring areas. Under this setup Canada would assist in protecting commerce on the Atlantic and Pacific near its shores and would form a co-operating link with the United States for the defence of North America and for the supply of munitions to the United Kingdom.

Australia and New Zealand would protect the South Pacific area and lend assistance to Singapore. India would help with the Indian ocean and Persian Gulf areas, and South Africa would advise and assist with Africa. The United Kingdom would be specially responsible for Europe and for the Navy.

Henlein Deputy Disavows Plea For Annexation to Germany

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 16 (AP)—While the Czech Government was announcing its order for dissolution of the Sudeten German Party, Otto Ritter, a Sudeten German district leader at Asch, told authorities that none of Konrad Henlein's followers had any knowledge that Herr Henlein intended issuing yesterday's defiant manifesto for union of Sudetenland with Germany.

A "large" part of the Sudeten German ranks, Herr Ritter declared, were "disagreeably surprised." He gave no indication, however, of how many members were involved.

Semi-official sources in Prague asserted that Sudeten Deputies Ernst Kundt, Alfred Rosche, and Dr. Wilhelm Sebekowsky, who now are in the Capital, might "be induced" to resume talks "in certain circumstances."

There was little else, however, to show any widespread movement away from Herr Henlein.

Enthusiasm for the Sudeten German campaign continued in the Sudeten areas although there were no reports of new violence.

The Regional Government of the Province of Bohemia has ordered a 24-hour time limit in which all residents of 63 provincial political districts must surrender all arms and munitions they may have stored in secret places.

These steps came following the outbreak of strikes and sabotage in the Sudeten region.

The Bohemian Government provided punishment of prison terms ranging from one month to five years for failure to obey the order to surrender arms.

Herr Henlein's manifesto of Sept. 15 demanding German annexation of Sudetenland, President Beneš' order adjourning Parliament, and the departure of the British unofficial mediator, Viscount Runciman, for London apparently ended negotiations for peace in the longstanding Sudeten-Czechoslovak dispute.

Accompanied by his aide, F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, Lord Runciman left Prague by regular commercial air liner.

Czechoslovak circles derived some satisfaction from the fact that Viscountess Runciman and members of the British mission remained at Prague, an indication that the British negotiator would return.

The public prosecutor at Eger, a center of Sudeten agitation, issued a warrant for the arrest of Herr Henlein, charging him with treason and provocation of political disorder. Authorities said he would be arrested instantly if he attempted to return to Czechoslovakia from Germany, where he has taken refuge.

The Government-controlled German language radiocast this appeal to the people:

"Foreign wire-pullers are seeking from a safe ambush to drive Sudeten Germandom into civil war and into a most serious catastrophe.

"Whoever unchains civil war acts against the interests and life of the people. No problem is so complicated that it cannot be solved by arrangement.

"The German problem in Czechoslovakia will be solved if good will on both sides is present."

The attitude of the Slovak Peoples' Partly, which had insisted on autonomy, suddenly has veered in favor of the Prague Government.

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Lens Captures Sun's Corona Without Benefit of Eclipse

Telescope on mountaintop and camera equipped with darkening device reveal long-sought facts about solar light

By Dr. Donald H. Menzel
Associate Professor of Astrophysics, Harvard University
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16—In one of the most thrilling reports of astronomical research yet presented before a triennial meeting of the International Astronomical Union, Dr. B. Lyot of Meudon Observatory near Paris, invited astronomers from all over the world to share in his success at photographing the sun's corona in full daylight.

For more than half a century, ever since Huggins first tackled the problem, astronomers and physicists alike have sought some mechanical or optical method of separating feeble coronal light, the pearly halo around the sun which at no time is much stronger than moonlight, from strong sky illumination. Previously it has been possible to witness the sun's corona only during a total eclipse, when the moon's disk makes the surrounding sky sufficiently dark. And since these occasions are rare and often require long expeditions away from home, the individual astronomer could hope to witness during his whole lifetime, less than a single hour of coronal observations.

The fact that the feebleness of the corona was to blame for failures to blot out the sun artificially, was pointed out in 1918 through investigations of astronomers in the United States and Germany. But for several years, Dr. Lyot has been quietly at work in an observatory on the summit of Pic du Midi, in southern France; and he has labored under great difficulties, not the least of which was transporting equipment over precipitous cliffs of snow and ice.

To achieve his purpose, he employed a telescope with a disk in the focal plane extending 30 minutes beyond the sun's edge. Observing directly through the eyepiece he saw the rose-colored prominences.

Improving on the design of this equipment, to do the work of the moon in covering the face of the sun—meanwhile aided by high altitude which gave him an atmosphere quite free from dust, and with almost perfect lenses whose freedom from even minute scratches likewise limited recording of sky light—he made polariscopic observations and direct photographs of the inner corona.

Infra-Red Radiations

Then setting the spectroscope close to the limb, he was able to isolate the various "colors" emitted by the sun, finding two particular radiations in the far infra-red, that have never been recorded at an eclipse. Though his significant success is due in part to the very excellent observing conditions on the Pic di Midi, chief credit must be given to his genius for mechanics and optics and his skill at observation.

Dr. Lyot also exhibited motion pictures of eruptions in the atmosphere of the sun. The appearance was that of an enormous display of fireworks—fountains of fire with an occasional bomb or skyrocket for contrast.

The astronomers who assembled here last month for the meetings of the Union, constituted the largest attendance yet recorded. More than 400 persons, including astronomers' families, were present, and 29 different countries were represented. The largest delegation, 92 individuals, came from the United States.

Distribution of Stars

The majority of the nations adhering to the Union sent representatives. The most striking omission was the absence of any natural scientist from Soviet Russia. Even wartorn Spain found time and funds to send four delegates, among them Luis Rodés, ex-director of the ex-observatory of Ebro. Two representatives were from Japan. Germany, which has as yet not joined the Union, sent 15 unofficial delegates.

The meetings of the I. A. U. were held in the Riksdag, the Swedish Parliament. The Union itself is composed of 32 commissions, which cover between them the entire field of astronomy.

Among the speakers were Prof. Henry Norris Russell (Princeton), Dr. H. Zanstra (Oxford), Prof. Donald H. Menzel (Harvard), and Dr. Paul W. Merrill (Mt. Wilson).

Dr. Bart J. Bok (Harvard) in the course of an address showed how it was possible to derive considerable information about the space distribution of stars in the Milky Way from counts of the numbers of stars in different areas of the sky. This method was originally invented by Sir William Herschel about 1780, who proved that the stars were distributed in a watch-shaped volume of space. Dr. Bok has developed the neglected method and has obtained further interesting data, part of which relate to the amount of cosmic dust and its effect in dimming the brilliance of the distant stars. Dr. B. Lindblad (Stockholm Observatory) presented evidence indicating that the watch-shaped galaxy is further girded by a sort of Saturnian ring, a region where the density of stars again becomes greater. This type of ring structure, as Dr. Lindblad has noted, is common among certain types of "external galaxies," or spiral nebulae, great Milky-Way systems in their own right. Dr. Harlow Shapley (Harvard) spoke of the apparent "patchiness" of the distribution of the external galaxies. Part of this patchiness, he believes, arises from obscuration by cosmic dust and part from a real tendency of these objects to form "super" aggregations.

Dr. R. d'E. Atkinson (England) and Dr. Bengt Strömgren (Denmark) discussed the problem of stellar energy sources or, in more popular terms, "what makes the sun shine." It has been known for years that ordinary sources of heat, such as combustion, friction, or compression, are far too inadequate to account for the heat radiated by the sun and stars over the several thousands of millions of years they have been in existence. It now appears, as the result of experiments in the physical laboratory, that processes where heavy atoms are built from light ones may release sufficient energy to account for stellar radiation.

At the concluding business session, Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington, British astronomer, was elected President of the Union to succeed E. Esclangon, of Paris. The next meeting will be held in Zürich, Switzerland, in 1941.

On the Astronomical Front

Upper left: Dr. B. Lyot, who has won a name in artificial "eclipse" photography. Upper right: Solar eruption similar to that photographed by Dr. Lyot (caught by lens at Lick Observatory). Center inset: Solar corona (Mt. Wilson). Middle right: Delegates of International Astronomical Union at Stockholm Planetarium. Lower left: Pic de Midi Observatory. Lower inset: Sir Arthur Eddington, elected President of I. A. U.

Air Tourist Pleased by Pacific Hop

Around the World by Air
With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Thirty-ninth of a Series of Articles

IN THE AIR EN ROUTE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—It used to take six months for New England clipper ships to sail through the storms of the Atlantic, make the dangerous passage around Cape Horn, and swing back up through the Pacific to Hawaii—six months when food ran low, or became mildewed, when the water tasted of the kegs, and when the passengers were tossed about, in narrow, not too clean, cabins.

Now the clippers of the air rise easily from their berths in Honolulu and fly in 18 to 21 hours across the Pacific Ocean to land their passengers in San Francisco—such an adventure as the one on which I started at noon yesterday and which will be completed when the China Clipper arrives at Golden Gate some time this morning.

In the forward compartment a navigation officer bends over the chart on which lines have been traced indicating every tiny change in weather which is due on our entire course. In the three rear compartments are the passengers, 10 adults and three children, in comfortable big chairs with pillows and books and magazines and games, and food served as often as they like.

All at Ease But One

The passengers all are at ease—that is the children and all save one man. Every now and then he looks out of the window to assure himself that all four engines still are doing their duty, that nothing has come loose or threatens to crack. He is a bit sheepish about it, for important as he is today, he began his career in a so-called dangerous occupation, which makes his present qualms seem a bit ridiculous.

His attitude would not be worth mentioning if it were not the first time in four months of air travel all over the world that I have heard any passenger utter a single word of doubt. People on land have a great deal to say about the dangers of air travel, but most passengers on airplanes, are as unemotional and matter-of-fact as though all they had done was to drop a nickel in the fare-box on a trolley car for a ride of a dozen blocks.

Meanwhile the airplane speeds on, covering nearly two miles of water every minute, smoothly, evenly, far more smoothly than a ship could plow through those big waves. And as I look down on the surface of the water I know that the greatest joy of travel is the homecoming —especially when home is the United States.

Memories of Beauty

There is nothing in that fact to dim the flowing memories of beauty and charm and quaintness and hospitality all along the way. There has been much to enjoy and much for which to be grateful. And I shall continue to enjoy and to be grateful in memory for the past four months. But today I am reminded of all the expatriated Americans with whom I have sat in Nairobi and Cairo, Calcutta and Singapore, Sydney and Hong Kong, and of how they would say, "Now suppose we were walking down Fifth Avenue, what would you choose to do first?"

Those lists never included a theater, or a night club or any gay diversion. What Americans away from home miss most and what those expatriates wanted most to have were such things as water from the tap, ice, lots of ice, and clean enough to put in the drinking water, ice cream soda, screens, and newspapers with world news, not just news of local or national interest.

I remember evenings in the Far East when Americans gathered around a radio, turning it on an hour early so as to avoid missing a single moment of the evening news broadcasts from Manila, and how when the precious 10 minutes had ticked themselves away rapidly, they mourned that the time was over.

It is not that the traveler is provincial. He would not be likely to travel if he were. But that the little things of every-day living take on added importance when they are not available.

Those of us on the Pan American clipper flying today have baggage stowed away in the compartments. But we also have valuable memories tucked away in our thinking. As for myself I have pictures of the Pali on Oahu, seas of wild flowers in the Abadares, the mountains at Hong Kong, crowded sampans at Canton, the Taj Mahal, of course, the Acropolis, moonlight on the Nile, the Kurrajong Pass over the Blue Mountains in Australia, the mountains of Bali, sunshine on the flowers in St. James's Park in London, the monkeys in the parks in Singapore and Penang, and a curious carved fence at Bima.

I shall never forget the clop, clop of Chinese shoes, the tinkle of hundreds of bells on the temples in Bangkok, or the "thank you" of "lift drivers" in Australia when you have given them the privilege of conveying you from floor to floor.

These are less tangible things that are even dearer, the smiles of friends and friends' friends who greet a traveller in far places and help him—or her—to an understanding and appreciation of other peoples and other lands.

I am glad that I am taking home with me the Malay belief that coconut palms grow better where they hear the sound of human voices, and the knowledge of that pact in a Borneo village where the natives have agreed never to harm a crocodile and no crocodile has harmed one of them.

I am coming home with a new sense of patriotism combined with a new sense of the responsibility of all peace-loving peoples to help to banish the ambition and resentment and self-righteous and condemnation in individuals which are the contributing causes of conflict everywhere.

Tighter Neutrality Act Urged To Keep U. S. Out of Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Strengthening the Neutrality Act by additional safeguards against involving the United States in a European war is urged by Allen W. Dulles, New York lawyer and formerly chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs in the Department of State, and Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor of Foreign Affairs, writing jointly in the October issue of that review, out tomorrow.

"Our Government should try through legislation to see that our enthusiasms do not involve its prestige and possibly provoke the use of its armed power except over issues where real national interests are at stake," the article says.

In an examination of the operation of the Neutrality Act since its adoption in 1937, the co-authors emphasize that during the Spanish Civil War the Act had to be altered and that in the Sino-Japanese War it had never even been applied. Therefore, they hold, it should be amended at the next session of Congress.

U. S. 'Excitable'

"The country may profit by legislation designed to keep it out of war, for it is a delusion to think that American repugnance to war is really fundamental," the article continues. "We are as prone to get excited to the point of war as almost any people on earth—probably more so than the war-hardened veterans of Europe.

"We are temperamental and sentimental. We allow our sympathies to become aroused for issues, however remote, and we espouse with fervent partisanship oppressed races and lost causes which have no direct relationship to our own welfare."

The United States Government, the authors believe, should not permit itself to become involved through accidental damage to American property or accidental loss of Americans in war zones. Modern warfare, they indicate, has both extended the range of military operations and has changed the character of attack. To meet such new conditions, it is held, new safeguards are required.

"The arms embargo and the other mandatory provisions of the Act should, like the 'cash and carry' provisions, come into effect only when the President finds that a state of war exists and that the legislation is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of citizens of the United States," the article says. "This is the finding now required under the 'cash and carry' provisions of the Act.

"Further, it would be a wise provision to make the provisions of the Act severable. Then the President could determine whether it was necessary under the above finding of fact to involve the arms embargo, the restrictions on loans, the restrictions on travel on belligerent vessels, and the 'cash and carry' provisions, or any one of them. At the present only the 'cash and carry' provisions are severable an ddiscretionary. The others must be imposed if the President finds a state of war exists."

While such changes involve giving to the President, as Chief Executive, greater discretion than he now enjoys under the Act, the authors believe that as between the risk that the President might possibly abuse this power and the risks in a policy which ties the Executive with legislative restrictions in the conduct of foreign policy, the former alternative has distinct advantages.

Executive Liberty

"We must accept at the outset the idea of allowing the Executive liberty of action, within certain limits, to conduct the foreign relations of the United States in periods when other nations are at war, just as we accord him that liberty when the world is at peace," they hold. "There is no alternative to giving him this discretion if we are to have a sensible and constructive foreign policy."

Overconfidence in the effectiveness of neutrality legislation must be guarded against, the article says.

"Peace cannot be assured through mere legislative processes," the authors warn.

Jersey City Inquiry By Senate Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Senate Committee on Civil Liberties has been asked by a group of 60 well-known American liberals to investigate the situation in Jersey City, the American Civil Liberties Union announced.

The group, including eight members of Congress, petitioned Senators Robert M. La Follette, Jr., and Elbert D. Thomas to look into what it termed the "forces responsible for violations of civil rights, since, it holds, the Federal Court investigation now under way is not sufficient to get to the bottom of affairs in Mayor Frank Hague's bailiwick and only a Committee backed by the United States Senate is capable of doing so.

The group asserts that the situation in Jersey City has now become of national interest and that it therefore comes within the scope of the Senatorial Committee which focused national attention upon the situation in Harlan County, Kentucky.

Arts Building for London

Queen Mary College, University of London, largely endowed by relatives of the Queen Mother, is being rebuilt and modernized with a new arts building.

Of All Things!

Touring at Home
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRANTS PASS, Ore.—Two people in this city believe they have solved the vacation problem which each year causes holiday seekers to drive hundreds of miles for what they call a "rest."

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lawrence packed their car, backed it out of the garage and drove—a few blocks to a tourist park on the Rogue river that borders one side of this city. They spent a week in the park and reported a "pleasant vacation that was real fun."

It Rained Fish

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—It rained live fish on Lake Washington and Otter Lake.

The State Game Department tossed thousands of fish overboard from an airplane yesterday at altitudes up to 1,500 feet to find out whether propagation of mountain lakes by air was feasible.

Baby fish were placed in cans attached to parachutes. When the cans struck the water, they overturned and the fish swam free.

Otter Lake, in the Cascade Mountains, is accessible by land only through an eight-hour pack trip.

Exercise Is Fun
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Lots of folk here like to get up early on a summer morning and take a dip in the surf before breakfast.

Last year, the City Recreation Department thought these early risers would like to take some beach calisthenics; they did. Last year 1,843 person registered for the morning exercises.

This year, it was increasingly popular, and 6,127 people took advantage of the free drills.

Mistaken Identity

MENOMINEE, Mich. (AP)—Joseph King, a milkman driving to work in the early morning through a residential district, thought he saw a man with a fur coat at a street intersection, so he yelled:

"Hey, do you think it's winter?"

The object turned. It was a large black bear. Mr. King hurried on.

Campaign Expenditures

HOQUIAM, Wash. (AP)—It cost Frank H. Lamb just 25 cents for election workers to win the Democratic nomination for State Senator.

His small grandson earned the quarter for wearing a sign reading "Vote for My Grandad."

Shaw Lily Ponds Of 500,000 Plants Purchased by U.S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 — The Shaw water lily gardens, among the most famous in the United States, have been purchased by the Federal Government as an addition to the Capital's fast-growing natural flower show.

The lily ponds are located along the Anacostia River, several miles above its juncture with the Potomac at Haines Point where the later-blooming, double Japanese cherry trees are planted. There are about 500,000 water plants in the gardens, many of them tropical and Oriental specimens.

For the purchase of the property, Congress appropriated $15,000 to which the Army engineers added an unannounced sum of park development funds.

For many years lilies from the Shaw ponds have been shipped to florists all over the country.

Walter B. Shaw, father of Mrs. Helen Fowler, from whom the Government bought the gardens, started them 50 years ago with 12 bulbs of hardy, white lilies brought from his home in Maine. During the day, he worked in the Treasury. The lilies were a hobby that developed into a thriving industry. He invented new strains and his blossoms became famous all over the world.

The area acquired by the Government includes six and a half acres of ponds and two acres of marshland.

Road Work Proposed to Replace Farm 'Peonage' for Prisoners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark.—The prison farm leasing system, charged by planters and county officials to have for many years resulted in virtual peonage on certain Eastern Arkansas cotton plantations, is drawing protests from citizens along the St. Francis Delta, who denounce the practice as akin to the "old feudal system" of before the Civil War.

Under Arkansas law, county sheriffs are permitted to hire out prisoners to "reputable planters or citizens." Many counties have resorted to this practice, due to the expense involved in keeping prisoners in county jails.

Charles Fleming of Round Tree, who was recently nominated in the Democratic Primary as County Judge of St. Francis County, and who, if elected, will assume office on Jan. 1, describes the "fee system" used in that county as "outright peonage," which he declares is "shameful and ridiculous." Should he become judge, Mr. Fleming is expected to abolish the practice of leasing out prisoners to private landowners and to have them henceforth work on county roads.

Authorities in St. Francis and Cross Counties explain that Justices of the Peace are primarily to blame for the alleged peonage system. They note that farm laborers, both white and Negro, are arrested on vagrancy or trespass charges and are quickly brought before a "co-operating" Justice of the Peace, who levies a $100 fine usually, and who adds up costs of $35 to $50.

The private landowner, who has a contract, either oral or written, with the County Judge, pays the costs and about one tenth of the fine. For this service, he is allowed to work the prisoner at the rate of about 75 cents a day on his plantation under guard until the full amount of the fine and costs is paid.

A group of citizens at Brinkley has complained that a plantation, near Parkin, Cross County, where Tony Hicks, a Negro sharecropper, was held for several weeks before his release on a habeas corpus proceeding, at Forrest City, is also holding Franz Momman, a Brinkley farm worker.

Court records at Forrest City show that Momman was arrested there on a charge of trespass and placed in jail, later being tried before Justice of the Peace R. E. McCutcheon, the same official who was charged as levying the fine against Hicks. Mr. Herron said a fine of $100 was placed on Momman and his costs amounted to $30.85. When he was unable to pay the fine, he was released by county officials to the plantation under contract to work out his fine and costs.

The costs in the case were listed to include fees of $8.50 for arresting officer, $4.10 for the Justice of the Peace, $5 for transportation, $2.50 for jail fee, $10 for prosecuting attorney's fee and 75 cents as fee for hiring bond. The owner of the plantation, according to agreement, paid the costs of $30.85 and one tenth of the fine, or $10, making a total of $40.85 paid for the services of the able-bodied laborer whom he has legal right to work on his plantation from sun-up until sun-down for nearly six months.

Although Cross County is alleged to engage in the practice of leasing prisoners held by the county to private landowners, County Judge E. L. Cooper at Wynne said the arrangement was "unsatisfactory," and indicated that he would "like to see it abolished."

Assessment of heavy fines and excessive costs against tenant farmers of both races by Justices of the Peace in this area is attributed to two reasons: first, fees for the officials involved; and second, working prisoners on very short terms is unprofitable to landowners. Where a heavy fine is levied and costs are correspondingly excessive, planters often are able to work prisoners from five to eight months.

'Old '96' Royalties Paid 10 Years Late

CAMDEN, N. J. (AP)—A 10-year court fight brought $65,295 to David Graves George Sept. 15 for the "Wreck of the Old '96."

A final decree, ordering the Victor Talking Machine Company to pay Mr. George that much as the author of the ballad, was handed down by Federal Judge J. Boyd Avis in U. S. District Court.

The money was half the royalties on the sale of more than a million records. Mr. George got only half because the "Prisoner's Song" was on the other side. The case had been fought up to the Supreme Court.

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Circus Saints and Sinners 'Nominate' Barton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Bruce Barton, representative from the Seventeenth (New York) Congressional District, is today the candidate of the Circus Saints and Sinners for President—of Maine and Vermont. He was nominated by a cheering, yelling, whistling gathering, the banging of dinner plates and the rattle of many kinds of noise-making instruments at a meeting of the circus organization at the Commodore Hotel here last night, when he meekly accepted the nomination.

Before he got it, however, he had to undergo an initiation after the fashion the Saints and Sinners usually bestowed. He was placed in a circus tent between Kenneth F. Simpson, Republican National Committeeman and President of the New York County Republican organization, and Frederick Ehrlich, Chairman of the New Jersey Housing Authority, and had his picture taken with a bucket of rice. This was followed by a "ribbing" by the Saints and Sinners, over whom Harold G. Hoffman, one-time Governor of New Jersey, presided.

In front of Mr. Barton was placed an immense piece of Swiss cheese bearing the label, "Jim Farley," and below it a sign, "as advertised by Barton."

Other signs were placed over the walls. One read, "red lemonade—at your own risk"; another "Boos for Barton."

About every 10 minutes a cheer went up, "Barton for President—of Maine and Vermont," and throughout the entire proceedings the voice of a barker invited everyone to see the "stupendous, collossal, and invigorating sideshow." A uniformed circus band kept the circus illusion from waning.

Big imitation bananas, onions, tomatoes, and carrots decorated the table and strange gadgets were strewn about the room.

A strange noise-making contraption that gave forth weird and distracting sounds lent "atmosphere" to the proceedings. When a cord was pulled, a pair of shoes pounded the table, two hands clapped, a plate banged, pans rattled, and an impudent face voiced a prolonged "Bronx cheer."

Mr. Hoffman placed Mr. Barton in nomination.

"We have a President who is a great publicist," he said, "and there is no reason why we can't have a publicist as President. I offer Bruce Barton to the Nation."

Accepting the nomination, Mr. Barton told the Chairman he felt perfectly at home amid the noise and hurrahing of the Saints and Sinners.

"It is just like any day in the House of Representatives," he added.

China's Joan Tells Her Story

NEW YORK, (AP)—Guide No. 41 recently told how she became the Joan of Arc of China.

To millions of Chinese, Miss Yang Hui-min is known by no other name than Guide No. 41. In her country she attained Corrigan-like fame nearly a year ago by making daring trips through a "no man's land" in Shanghai to carry a flag and food to a beleagured Chinese battalion.

Shrewd Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the dictator, then sent the girl touring the country on a patriotic mission.

Now the young heroine has been sent to this country for a tour of American colleges to woo sympathy and aid of American youth for China.

Over a couple of bowls of bird's nest soup in a Mott Street restaurant, Hui-min recalled she was doing relief work with Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in Shanghai when her big moment came.

"We heard 800 Chinese soldiers were barricaded in a six-story building in Chapei," she said. "We were thrilled because they marooned themselves deliberately to hold strategic ground. On three sides Japanese guns were trained on them. On the other, British as well as Japanese marksmen watched. On that side was Suchow Creek Bridge, leading to the International Settlement, and the British were ordered to fire at any combatants who attempted to cross.

"I guess I was just too curious," Hui-min said with a tinkling laugh. "I wanted to see the 'doomed battalion' and take them a flag as a sign of courage to the whole city. But first I had to get by those Tommies. I finally got around them."

It took her four hours to crawl and dodge across the "no man's land." After delivering the flag, learning the soldiers' wants, she made faster time returning.

Five times thereafter Guide No. 41 made the trip "over the top." She carried food and provisions. Finally she was entrusted with the order for the Chinese to "retreat"—to give up their arms to the British and enter the settlement.

Forest in Arkansas Outgrows Cuttings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark—Despite an annual allowable cut of 28,770,000 board feet, the timber supply of the Ouachita National Forest increases by more than 24,000,000 board feet each year, the annual report of the forest's timber sales reveals.

Under a conservative timber management plan, the total allowable cut annually was set at the present figure, but the total amount cut from the forest during the fiscal year ending June 30 was only 20,237,000 feet. Next year, according to A. L. Nelson, supervisor, an effort will be made to bring the total up to or much nearer the allowable figure.

Total receipts from timber sales the past fiscal year amounted to $151,015, third largest earnings of United States forests despite the fact that many of the other forests are much larger in area. Practically all of the sales were of short leaf pine timber.

Twenty-five per cent of the receipts is turned over to the State for pro rata distribution to the counties in which the forest is located. An additional 10 per cent is turned back into the forest for maintenance and development of the forest road system.

New York's Fair Plans Extensive Theater Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Outstanding theatrical successes of the past two decades will be revived at the New York World's Fair 1939 under a plan having the approval today of Grover A. Whalen, President of the exposition, which will open on April 30 to observe the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States.

The fair dramatic festival, announced by John Krimsky, Director of Entertainment, will be held in a 2,500-seat theater on the site in Flushing Meadows, Queens. Originally the playhouse had been assigned for the presentation of music, but a shift in plans made the dramas possible.

World's Fair officials expect the project to be self-sustaining, Mr. Krimsky told the closing session of the American Theater Council's second national convention at the Astor Hotel yesterday. He proposed a poll of theatergoers to determine what plays visitors to the exposition might enjoy seeing again.

Meanwhile, two commissions worth $5,000 each were awarded to James Owen Mahoney, of New York City, and George Harding, of Wynnewood, Pa., for mural paintings to decorate the Hall of the Judiciary and the Hall of Legislation in the United States Government building. The awards were made from 500 entries by a jury of the Federal Commission appointed to conduct the Government's exhibits.

Each of the paintings is to be 105 feet in height and 37 feet wide, giving an area of nearly 4,000 square feet, or approximately one-tenth of an acre. Flood lights will illuminate the murals.

Mr. Mahoney, a native of Texas, was a winner of the Prix de Rome.

He designed the South Texas panel of the central centennial building at the Dallas Exposition and already is under commission by the World's Fair Corporation for the murals of the three side entrances of the Hall of Communications. Mr. Harding won the Edward T. Stotesbury prize at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts last January.

Resources and attractions of the four long island counties—Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk—will be shown in a special exhibit arranged in co-operation with the New York State World's Fair Commission, it was announced. A fund of $40,000 has been raised to build and maintain the displays, Henry R. Swartley, Jr., President of the Long Island Association, said.

The Plowboy of the Middle West

Wide World

A Champion in Agriculture

Paul Stiefboldt of Naperville, Ill., receives the smiling congratulations of his wife after winning the sixty-first annual Wheatland Plowing Championship on the Martin Fry farm near Plainfield, Ill. The picture shows Mr. and Mrs. Stiefboldt, the plow, and the championship cup. Mr. Stiefboldt defeated two former plowing champions and a large field of expert plowmen to capture the coveted agricultural prize.

What of War in Central Europe?

(Continued from Page 1)

against the Treaty of Versailles have now been disposed of without a conflict: reparations, remilitarization of the Rhineland, conscription. Austro-German union. The Reich's complaint of lack of raw materials is one that could be voiced by any state that is not 100 per cent self-sufficient and is in reality a purely economic question—the adjustment of Germany's industrial output to the demand of the world consumer instead of to the demand of the German military machine for more and deadlier armaments.

Reich Wants to Avoid War

It is of course, conceivable that Germany would fight to get control of certain essential raw materials, and even for colonies, but this would involve a conflict with England which is the one thing Germany's rulers at present wish to avoid. Hence the concentration of the German propaganda machine on the race issue.

But even the trinitarian slogan, "One race, one Reich, one Leader," which has whipped German racial passions to white heat during the past few months over the question of the Sudeten-Deutsch minority in Czechoslovakia, represents no vital, unalterable law, disregard of which means inevitable war.

By no conceivable geographical jugglery could all the Germans outside the German frontier today be brought within a single Reich. There are Germanic islands floating in the sea of other nationalities all the way from the German frontier to the Black Sea and Volga. There are equally big islands across the Atlantic in Brazil, and in the United States.

Political War Whoop

Seen from this angle, the race-cry dwindles to its proper size as being merely a mere political war whoop. It is being used as such today against Czechoslovakia but not against Poland where the German-speaking minority is nearly as big but not nearly so well treated. There is not a sound of it against Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Italy, Brazil, South Africa, and the United States, not because there are no Germans in those countries, but because for political and practical reasons it is thought better to keep quiet.

Common sense alone, apart from all moral and humanitarian considerations, strongly enjoins such an attitude. The peace settlement deprived Germany of two important agricultural areas, two equally vital industrial areas and split the remaining German territory into two noncontiguous parts. Poznan and North Schleswig have gone respectively to Poland and Denmark; Upper Silesia and Alsace-Lorraine to Poland and France, while the Polish Corridor separates East Prussia from the rest of the German Reich.

Armaments Pinch

It might be argued that the severance of these provinces from Germany would enhance the likelihood of war by making it impossible for the truncated country to carry on economically. But actually there is no question of Germany's being in danger of economic strangulation. The shoe pinches simply because Germany's armaments industry is being deliberately expanded at the expense of those industries which could produce goods, wanted by Germany's many potential customers. Nevertheless, the argument of economic strangulation is one which could be used to produce a war atmosphere inside Germany, if Germany's rulers wanted to do so. But do they?

Line-Up Strong

If they count the cost—and governments usually do this pretty carefully though not always correctly—they must realize two things: firstly, that the existing diplomatic line-up is heavily against Germany, and secondly that today Germany would enter upon a war with considerably smaller resources of its own than in 1914. It is less independent of outside sources of supply both in regard to food, and certain essential raw materials.

Moreover, during the World War, Germany could draw on the resources of its ally, the vast Austro-Hungarian Empire, which consisted not only of Austria and Hungary but also of Czechoslovakia, half of Yugoslavia, half of Rumania, and one-fifth of Poland. Not long after the World War began, Turkey and Bulgaria were added to this huge reservior from which Germany could obtain raw materials and foodstuffs. In spite of this, Germany's resistance was ultimately broken through lack of food.

Sympathies on Other Side

But if war broke out now, the sympathies of most of these countries and the active help of several would be enlisted on the other side. Germany's political aspirations have already aroused deep misgivings throughout central and eastern Europe—even as far afield as Bulgaria and Turkey, two of Germany's former allies, which are far less directly concerned than Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. Hungary alone, nursing its old grudges against the Succession States of the Little Entente, is inclined to put itself in the German camp. Yet not even Hungary is anxious to see an all-powerful Germany dominating the European continent.

In a new war, therefore, Germany instead of drawing essential foodstuffs and raw material from the Danubian countries out of a common stock, so to speak, would either have to buy in competition with Great Britain, or march in and seize them. Neither method is easy. Germany's gold reserves no longer exist, and in wartime it is extremely hard to make goods which can be exported in exchange for imports. The alternative method of taking by force would involve the use of troops badly needed elsewhere. Finally there is the lesson of the World War that the Danubian and Central European area, vast reservoir of agricultural products though it is, does not contain sufficient to supply Germany's needs over a prolonged period.

Long War Means Defeat

If therefore Germany had to fight not merely (let us say) Czechoslovakia but a group of countries, the only hope of victory would lie in a quick decision. A long war could only spell defeat. Germany's rulers know this at least as well as anybody else. Even today Germany is short of many things, including the most vital of all commodities, food. Furthermore, the German Reichswehr itself is short of trained reserves and officers because conscription was not reintroduced until less than three years ago.

Add to this the fact that the famous Skoda works, which are acknowledged to be among the most efficient munitions factories in the world, are today against Germany, whereas in 1914 they were on the side of Germany, and you have a very formidable set of reasons why the powers-that-be in the Third Reich must think several times before risking the whole future of the German nation in another war—especially when they remember what happened in the last one.

In these circumstances, the war danger so far as Germany is concerned seems to lie either in a sudden ungoverned fit of rage or in another miscalculation. Neither possibility can of course be excluded. But certainly there is no justification at all for undue pessimism.

North Carolina Nigh Trolleyless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, N. C.—Salisbury's last streetcar has gone to the "barn" for the last time, leaving only one city in this State with trolley cars—Wilmington by the sea. Time was when practically all North Carolina towns of any size had streetcar systems running through all their principal sections.

Raleigh was among the first cities in the United States to install a streetcar system, and for decade after decade electricity was used for transportation purposes in Charlotte, Ashville, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and other cities of North Carolina.

The passing of the trolleys in Salisbury, where they were in operation for nearly 35 years, was marked by appropriate ceremonies. Streetcars in Salisbury as in the other cities of the State have been supplanted entirely by busses, except in Wilmington, which has always had what was regarded as one of the best electric transportation systems in North Carolina.

Communist Activity In New Jersey Charged

NEW YORK (AP)—Testimony that Irving Nicholson, a member of the Federal Writers Project in New York City, had been sent to Jersey City, N. J., by the Central Committee of the Communist Party "to bring on a state of revolution" was offered before a Sub-Committee of the House Committee which is investigating un-American activities.

"Do you believe," asked Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R-N. J.), a Committee member, "that the disorders in Jersey City were due to the activities of Nicholson and other Communists?"

"I do," said Mr. Banta.

Mr. Banta previously had testified that he himself had been a member of the Communist Party until two weeks ago.

Blind Man Marvels at Sights He 'Saw' In Hitch-Hiking Across Continent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 16 — Blind for 24 years, John C. Cousineau nonetheless "saw" his native land this summer, hitch-hiking 8,400 miles cross-continent. Home today from his trip, he termed the United States "one of the most beautiful places in the world."

Mr. Cousineau said he had 150 different pair of eyes to help him see the country—the eyes of drivers and passengers in automobiles that gave him "lifts."

He told of a blizzard atop Pike's Peak, the "sight" of deer, a dog herding 2,000 sheep in Wyoming, the beauty of Yellowstone National Park, wheat billowing on Kansas fields, of swimming in Great Salt Lake and the Pacific Ocean, the fish ladder for salmon at Bonneville Dam, Greenfield Village at Dearborn, Mich., and buying "oranges as big as your two fists for a penny apiece in an orange grove" in California.

It was the third such trip for Mr. Cousineau, who "thumbed" 2,350 miles to Saginaw, Mich., his birthplace, last year, and 1,700 miles to Quebec in 1936. It gives him a three-summer mileage of 12,450 miles.

Quiet, smiling, he came home—the roof of which he repaired all alone once—with a keen, full memory, and a suitcase stocked with postcards and pamphlets.

Statistically, he summed it up as: 57 rides going, 34 coming back. Expenses, $71.11.

Low Wages Found Adding to Load Of New Jersey Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 15—Gov. A. Harry Moore, who is on the high seas today bound for Scotland, left in the mail here yesterday letters directed to municipal relief administrators calling for their co-operation in a survey to determine the extent to which the relief load is being increased "by oppressive and unreasonable wages paid by some employers." An indication of the extent inadequate earnings are a factor in relief disbursements was contained in a report by Arthur Mudd, state relief director.

It showed payments of $297,014 in July, to supplement the incomes of persons having private employment. The largest amount thus expended was in Essex County, including Newark, which headed the list with $150,347.

Mr. Mudd said that from records available it was impossible to determine what proportion of this money went to persons working full time and those on part-time employment.

Governor Moore said he was determined to obtain all the facts bearing on this situation and intended to use the information to remove from the taxpayers the burden of aiding those compelled to seek State aid because of sweatshop wage standards.

"This does not mean that assistance will be denied those justly entitled to it," he added. "The plan is to proceed against employers found paying such wages. For that purpose, the Minimum Wage Division of the State Department of Labor has been enlisted."

Again Governor Moore declared that when his present term of office expired, he would retire from politics permanently to private law practice He said he would not be interested in returning to the United States Senate. The Governor and Mrs. Moore will visit relatives in Scotland and return home about Oct. 1.

San Diego Artifacts Of 4000 Years Ago Found by Diggers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The age of the San Dieguito people, the first inhabitants of this area, has been tentatively fixed at "about 4,000 years ago" by a research expedition which is excavating near San Diego.

The expedition is sponsored and supervised jointly by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. and the San Diego Museum of Archaeology.

Dr. E. L. Hardy, Director of the local Museum, announced that extensive excavations have been made in a river bed north of San Diego during the past month.

Five major excavations have been opened with the aid of a Civilian Conservation Corps crew on leave from National Park Service archaeologic projects in Arizona. The major excavation is 14 feet deep and about 45 feet in length and four feet wide. Weapons and other artifacts dropped by the primitive peoples were found and carefully removed. These specimens included stone weapons and tools.

Boring of side drifts or tunnels will complete the digging. After the field work is ended, hours of painstaking laboratory work will start to determine the age to which the exhibits belong. Some were left in the upper layers by the Yuma Indians whom the Spanish conquistadors found here, and others in the lower strata were believed to have been deposited by the San Dieguitos.

Skulls and other skeletal remains of the early people show that they resembled the Australian blacks physically.

Cotton Bags for Cotton

In a move to increase the use of cotton, the AAA has contracted for 1,000,000 "patterns" of cotton bagging to be used in the place of jute for covering cotton bales.

City Leaders Unite To Aid Flint, Mich.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich.—A co-ordinated movement to crystalize Flint's latent community spirit into an active force designed to promote a better understanding among its residents and to boost the city as a place in which to live and work is under way, following a meeting of some 50 representatives of civic, labor, industrial, church, and professional groups.

Voluntary in its origin, the movement has been given considerable impetus by the meeting, which was called by a group of the younger men of the community. More than two hours of discussion stressed the city's advantages and led to a permanent organization.

Formation of a central public relations bureau to collaborate in publicizing Flint through the country was one of the objectives discussed at the preliminary meeting. This would co-ordinate all publicity emanating from Flint under a central agency.

Questions & Answers on RATIONAL TAILORING

Q. What sort of people go to The Fifty Shilling Tailors for their clothes?

A. It used to be only those men who could not afford more than 50/- or 75/- for a suit. Nowadays men of all classes go to them.

Q. Is that really true?

A. Quite true. You see Rational Tailoring has set up a standard of tailoring that is good enough to satisfy any man whatever he's been used to. And men who like to keep their tailoring expenses within reason have discovered this.

GUARANTEE: *"If for any reason whatever any Suit, Overcoat, or Raincoat supplied by The Fifty Shilling Tailors fails to please you, return it within seven days and we will, at your option, either correct it, replace it or return your money in full."*

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Effort to Unite CIO and AFL Balked by Lewis, Woll Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15—Another effort has been made within recent weeks to bring about peace between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, it was revealed here by Matthew Woll, Fourth-Vice-President of the Federation. He said John L. Lewis, CIO Chairman, balked it.

Mr. Woll told the story as an incidental part of his speech to the United Association of Journeymen, Plumbers, and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, an AFL International Union, holding its twenty-third convention in the Municipal Auditorium. He did not go into details nor name the intermediaries.

Mr. Lewis, Mr. Woll said, took the stand that the AFL "take us all in as we are."

"Charter us regardless of your contractual obligations to your own affiliated organizations." Mr. Woll quoted Mr. Lewis as saying, "and if you don't want to do that, let all of your (AFL) unions come into the CIO."

Mr. Woll held that this was an impossible demand to make upon the older organization, which calls the CIO a secessionist and upstart group. He told the story after reversing the often-told AFL version of the peace negotiations which broke down last December in which Mr. Lewis was accused of a dictatorial veto of an actual tentative agreement.

As for the new peace efforts, it was known that a delegation of officers from the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union recently tried in vain to arrange an AFL-CIO conference. The ILGWU, however, is a CIO affiliate, while Mr. Woll indicated Mr. Lewis' new answer was given to AFL spokesmen.

Mr. Woll also told the Plumbers' convention that the Federation was ready to enter peace negotiations at any time. His statement formed a striking contrast with that of his chief, William Green, AFL President, who told the New Jersey State Federation of Labor here that "there will be no compromise with dualism or secession."

"They (CIO) can never be a part of us until they abandon their attitude and return without reservation," Mr. Green declared.

Mr. Green himself, however, held out an apparent olive branch by assuring the plumbers' convention that "we are ready to subscribe to the broadest, most comprehensive form of industrial organization for production workers."

Listeners also thought they detected a plea for unity when Mr. Green said earnestly that "I believe your officers will stand immovably and solidly for the AFL."

Guffey Expects U. S. Voters To Insist on Third Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—A third term for President Roosevelt is in the lap of the people, according to United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey, Democratic National Committeeman and Pennsylvania leader.

The voters who gave "an overwhelming mandate" to the President six years ago will determine in 1940 whether they think it is necessary for Mr. Roosevelt to break the United States political precedent and return to Washington for another term, Mr. Guffey told reporters on his return here from Europe yesterday.

Among other passengers aboard the Washington of the United States Lines were Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, and Jouette Shouse, President of the American Liberty League and Former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Senator Barkley and Senator Guffey went to Europe to attend the Interparliamentary Union Congress at The Hague.

Senator Guffey said he expected the electorate to insist on a third term for President Roosevelt that he might "complete unfinished business," which the Pennsylvania Senator described as "the salvage of the wreckage of the Coolidge-Hoover regime."

Senator Barkley refused to discuss third term possibilities. Instead, he would comment only generally on the next session of Congress, saying that the budget, Federal relief and continuation of the Works Progress Administration would depend upon business recovery, the war situation in Europe and national income. He would also fight increased taxation in the lower brackets, he said, because persons in these brackets "now pay taxes—city, county, and state—on their property and a larger portion of their $1,000 to $1,500 incomes than the bigger fellows do."

Mr. Shouse, who on previous occasions has made it clear he did not see eye to eye with the New Deal, said he could not understand why people kept asking whether Mr. Roosevelt would run again.

"He has been running since 1936 and is a candidate now," he said. "Whether he will still be when the convention comes along remains to be seen."

First Beaver, Now It's Boodle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Are you a boodler?

Maybe that seems rather a personal question. But it is one to which many people answer an enthusiastic "Yes" in Britain these days. And then off they go, boodling on all cylinders.

Boodle is a new game. It may or may not have been played in some primeval form by the bearded Druids of Ancient Britain—they seem to have been just the boys for it—but if it gathers devotees at the present rate the whole country will be boodle-conscious, and then the ambition of the best boodlers will surely not be satisfied until they have brought to pass what all the best games-players bring to pass—an international match with the United States.

As such a development will remain out of the question unless America becomes boodle-conscious also, the opportunity is taken here of explaining briefly the conditions of play.

First of all the terrain. This may be anywhere where there is a floating population. Which does not mean ships, even though sailors score three points. A little matter to be explained later.

The only other requisites are an opponent or opponents, and, for really serious matches, an impartial referee and score-keeper. Substituting, as is done in American Football, is strictly forbidden and bargers' assistants are ineligible to compete as amateurs.

Put briefly—and it would, indeed, be difficult to put it any other way—the object of the game is to detect men in uniform, wearing beards. Or, rather, to detect them and cry "boodle" before your adversary or adversaries does or do.

The origin of the term is obscure. But the feat requires keen eyesight and good staying power. As you can gather from the fact that eight points for four hours' hard boodle at a crowded seaside resort is very good going indeed. In Britain, anyway. In India, the conditions are more favorable for high-scoring and players there have been known to rattle up their steady 20 an hour

Scoring systems can be varied to suit the local beard situation, but in general the English scale of awards is like this:

Naval beards	3 points
Military beards	2 points
Royal Air Force beards	1 point
Other varieties	½ point

The last category includes such wearers of uniforms as beach-chair attendants, park-keepers, firemen, ice cream salesmen on tricycles, Boy Scouts, men who come to read the gas meter, hotel commissionaires, and what not.

Playing your first game of boodle, you will be astonished at the number of people who wear uniforms without beards. Or beards without uniforms. While the number of people who wear neither will come as an even greater surprise. Unless, of course, you happen to have noticed it already.

'Gold Star Mother's Day' Proclaimed by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON (AP)—By proclamation of President Roosevelt, Sept. 25 will be Gold Star Mother's Day.

The President, in issuing an Executive order, recalled that "the Gold Sar Mothers suffered the supreme sacrifice of motherhood in the loss of their sons and daughters in the World War."

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New Philadelphia City Authority Is Ready for Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16—Mayor S. Davis Wilson has signed the ordinance creating the Philadelphia City Authority, and at the same time made public a 10-point program for improvements that he asserts should be undertaken by the Authority.

The Mayor urged City Council to make it possible to undertake at least $100,000,000 in improvements. His program recommends:

1. Completion of the sewage disposal system.
2. Rehabilitation of water works within the city.
3. Construction of storm sewers, main and connecting sewers.
4. Extension of the Market Street subway.
5. Removal of the "Chinese Wall" on Market Street.
6. Highway improvements.
7. Better street lighting.
8. Development of the Port of Philadelphia.
9. Additional playgrounds and better recreational facilities.
10. Improvement and extension of city institutions taking care of the city's charges.

Members of the five-man body, named yesterday by City Council, announced the application for a charter for the semi-public corporation would be sent to Harrisburg for approval as quickly as possible and that they would meet shortly to outline a program of PWA projects on which at least $40,000,000 is expected to be spent here.

Applications for Federal grants of 45 per cent of project costs must be made before September 30. The Authority will float bonds for the rest. Sewage disposal supply projects are to be sponsored by the Authority.

Meanwhile, John B. Kelly, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, warned that funds may not be available, declaring the "Republican organization has stalled for months on this matter."

Beaten Hoboken Speaker Charged With Inciting Riot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 16—Herman Matson, Chairman of the Hoboken branch of the Workers' Defense League of Hudson County, passed last night in jail here after having been attacked, beaten, and arrested when his organization attempted to hold a public meeting in Hudson Park. The meeting was called by the League after having obtained the necessary permit, and was in protest against Hoboken relief standards, which have long been under scrutiny.

Mr. Matson began his speech in peace, but was soon jeered by a group of onlookers, who stormed the speaker's stand, dragged Mr. Matson down and beat him. Plain clothes police and friends rescued him.

After the melee had quieted Mr. Matson was arrested for inciting to riot and locked in a cell at police headquarters, but none of his assailants were seized

Morris Milgram, State Secretary of the League, charged after the riot that members of the International Longshoremen's Association, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, and "hired gangsters" were responsible for the disturbance. Mr. Milgram said he had been warned that the meeting would be broken up by the Union because the Defense League had distributed pamphlets earlier in the week in which it charged that dockworkers could not get jobs in Hoboken without "kicking back" 40 per cent of their wages to certain officials of Hoboken and the Union.

Pay Cut Accepted By Tuna Canners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore—In a move to assist in developing a tuna industry in Oregon the Cannery Workers' Union voted a 10 per cent cut in the wages of can fillers. The cut is to be based on the regular hourly scale. Women engaged in this work will receive 50 cents an hour while working tuna, but the standard scale of 60 cents remains in force during salmon canning.

The Union, in agreeing to accept the reduction, took the position that the cut was reasonable in view of the fact that trollers were paid less for tuna here than fishermen receive in California. Leaders in the industry that has sprung up, almost mushroom-like in the past two seasons, due to tuna running in the north Pacific, expect the cut will enable Oregon products to enter the market on an economic level with those from the California canneries.

The Columbia River Packers Association expects to can more than 500 tons of tuna during the present fall and winter run. More than 100 women will be employed during this time as can fillers.

West Coast Seeks Maritime Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—E. J. Griffith, now Oregon State Administrator of the Federal Works Progress Administration, has been indorsed by the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Portland Steamship Operators' Association for the vacancy on the United States Maritime Commission, which will occur Sept. 28 with the expiration of the term of Max O'Rell Truitt.

Mr. Griffith's candidacy brings to three the number of prominent West Coast men who have been mentioned for the appointment.

California interests have forwarded to the president the name of Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, who was defeated for renomination in the California primaries last month.

Col. W. C. Bickford, Manager of the Port of Seattle, has been a candidate for several months and now has the backing of Puget Sound shipping men.

Japanese Women in New Fields

Miss Yuriko Ito Mrs. Monica Shiyuze Ito

Japanese leader and her daughter, visiting New York, find war bringing wider opportunities to women.

Careers for Japanese Women Found Gaining as War Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—New careers for Japanese women are opening in many fields, particularly since the Government's heavy draft of men in Japan, according to Mrs. Monica Ito, prominent educator and leader of women's movements in Tokyo. Mrs. Ito and her daughter, Yuriko dressed in colorful kimonos, received newspaper reporters on their first visit to the United States yesterday in their suite at the Hotel Pierre.

Some of the vocations which Mrs. Ito declared women are entering today "like men," include those of newspaper editing, radiocasting, the legal profession, teaching, and aviation. While the number of women fliers is not large as yet—there being only 10 licensed pilots in Tokyo—the movement to instruct women in air navigation is steadily gaining. Mrs. Ito is Vice-President of the Japanese Aviatrix Association.

"It is not because of my flying record," she said. "I had never been in the air until the flight from California to Chicago. But I think it is because my school offers the only gliding course to high school students in our country that they made me one of the officials of this organization."

Mrs. Ito is founder and principal of the Yamato Gakuen, a non-sectarian school in Tokyo.

The gliding course was conveniently introduced at her school, she added, because of the large campus. Girls of 14 years are included among the enthusiastic students of aviation, she said.

"The number of women workers in factories has been steadily increasing since the war," Mrs. Ito continued, "and conditions for them are constantly being improved. During the last 10 years there has been a notable increase in pay with decrease in the number of working hours. Rest rooms are more generously provided and there are opportunities for further schooling of the workers. They are well organized, but the improvement in their status is due largely to the patriarchal attitude of the average industrial management."

This, a member of Mrs. Ito's party compared to that of "father and children."

Urged by one of the reporters to suggest a way in which American women might learn from the women of her country, Mrs. Ito thought that her countrywomen, even though invading men's fields, are not so likely to lose their gentle feminine ways as are some of the women here.

"But not all of you," she hastened to add. "Some American women are very modest, very polite, the same as those we call Japanese ladies."

New Appeal to Raze N. Y. 'El'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—John H. Delaney, Chairman of New York City's Board of Transportation, has notified the City Planning Commission that demolition of the winding Sixth Avenue Elevated Line is regarded as the most important step in aiding the City's rapid transportation facilities.

Holding that the elevated line, which already has been condemned by the Board of Estimate as a traffic obstruction, could be razed at a cost of $12,725,000, Mr. Delaney said that only $225,000 of this would be the actual cost of taking the structure down. The rest of the money would be necessary for the City to purchase the line from bondholders of the Manhattan Railway.

Municipal traffic and transportatin experts believe that with the completion of the Sixth Avenue Subway in 1940, all need for the "El" will be gone.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia hopes the structure will be ready for removal by Christmas.

West Finds Relief Pays

By Pacificus

The West has been getting more Federal money for relief and recovery than other sections of the country, in proportion to taxes paid into the Federal Treasury, according to figures released in Washington. When one compares taxes paid per capita with benefits received per capita, the Rocky Mountain, Great Plains and Pacific areas are seen to enjoy a margin of profit, as contrasted with most other sections of the United States.

In New England, only a slight advantage of receipts over expenditures under these heads is registered; taxes per capita came to $117.75, and benefits per capita to $122.41. The period covered in the survey extends over more than four years, from March, 1933, to December, 1937.

Taxes Top Benefits

The Middle Atlantic, Southern, and Central States provided more revenue per capita than they received in relief and recovery funds. The disparity was most striking in the Middle Atlantic area, which for every $233.11 paid in taxes, there was a return in Federal bounty of only $116.74. Central States paid in $135.86 per person and received $118.49 in return. Southern States paid in $113.85 and got $107.47. On the whole, the East, South, and Middle West appear not to be receiving relief and recovery funds in proportion to their contribution to the Federal Treasury.

Brighter Picture

In the Golden West there is a brighter picture, from the western point of view. Rocky Mountain States appear to be enjoying the best bargain, for they are receiving $314.65 in benefits for every $50.94 in taxes. Great Plains States are drawing $164.85 in benefits for every $58.70 paid to the internal revenue collector. Pacific States are receiving $161.42 for every $138.26 paid in.

One reason for the West's favorable position is doubtless the fact that many of the great construction enterprises undertaken as part of the recovery and re-employment program are located in this section of the country.

Many States Benefit

Oregon and Washington, along with the Territory of Alaska, enjoy a more favorable position than California. California, in fact is paying more than it is taking out. Its per capita taxes are $159.14, while benefits are considerably less, $140.76 to be exact. Oregon, on the other hand, is the "white-headed boy" of the coastal strip; the average Oregonian pays only $41.53 in taxes and gets $202.19 in benefits. Washington and Alaska, taken together, pay only $62.13 in taxes for every $213.87 in benefits.

The westernmost States of the Rocky Mountain group enjoy a big margin of benefits over taxes. For every $25.40 in taxes, Arizona gets $426.59 in benefits. Idaho, with an average Federal tax bill of $21.54, has received benefits valued at $284.76 per capita. The Nevadan, for his average tax expenditure of $129.68 gets benefits amounting to no less than $888.21—by far the largest per capita benefit of any State. The average resident of Utah puts $44.99 into the Federal Treasury and takes out $223.46 in relief and recovery benefits.

It makes an attractive picture from the Westerner's point of view—at least for the present. Whether the picture will continue to look so bright in the future is a question which Pacificus will not try to answer.

Town Newspaper Lauded in Role Of Local Historian

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 16—The Hamilton Republican of Madison County is today winner of the 1938 New York State Historical Association's Medal for local newspapers. Presentation was made Sept. 15 at the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Association at Vassar College Campus by Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, President of Union College and of the Association.

Honorable mention went to the Canestota Bee-Journal and the Washington County Post of Cambridge, N. Y.

Dr. John H. Finley of the New York Times; Dennie Tilden Lynch of the New York Herald Tribune, and Prof. Harry J. Carman of Columbia University, judged the awards. They granted the honors to the Hamilton Republican for its column "Chips and Shavings," conducted by Alvord, and the "many contributed articles which have a substance interest, a scholarly responsibility, and a literary style that placed it a little ahead of the other two papers."

The fiftieth anniversary issue of the Canestota Journal was commended by the Association for the "many excellent historical essays on the evolution of the Town's life, with equally good pictures."

In making the awards, Dr. Fox praised country newspapers for their distinctive service to the community.

"The village newspaper," he said, "faces formidable rivals in news services which its predecessors of the Nineteenth Century had not known—the great city dailies brought by the swift transportation of rail and air, news reels, and radio.

"But there survives a curiosity as to the homely details of neighborhood life. And, though the local paper will never more be the entire mental pabulum of its readers, it will survive as the journal of the community."

Nine other papers received special mention at the Historical Association's meeting.

N. Y. Sets $25,000,000 Limit On Public Works for 1939

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Allocation of municipal funds for new public works during 1939 will be held rigidly to a maximum of $25,000,000, it appeared today as a result of orders from Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and a warning from Kenneth Dayton, Director of the Budget, that New York City must exercise the utmost care to maintain a financial cushion between outstanding indebtedness and the Constitutional debt limit.

While City Departments already have requested expenditures of more than $100,000,000 for the coming year and nearly $2,000,000,000 for the six-year period through 1944, Mayor La Guardia has notified the Planning Commission that improvements in 1939 should be limited "to needed hospitals and schools," costing in the aggregate not more than $25,000,000. Even the latter figure is $5,000,000 in excess of the capital outlay budget previously recommended by Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick.

Financial stringency brought about by the extravagances of generations of political jobholders did not deter the Board of Estimate from voting $7,282,000 for construction of three new hangars and extension of the flying field at North Beach Airport, Queens, where New York City is building what is held to be the world's largest marine and land airplane terminal.

Four air lines are planning to lease the hangars, John McKenzie, Dock Commissioner, announced, as he told the Board the three hangars were essential to completion of the field by May 1, 1939. American Airlines, Transcontinental and Western Air Inc., Eastern Air Lines and United Air Lines were mentioned as the concerns planning to make the airport their New York terminal.

Hangars will cost $3,239,750 and the remaining $4,042,250 will be spent to enlarge the field, according to Mr. McKenzie's estimates. An additional 1,000 feet will be added to the 5,000-foot runway, he said. The channel for seaplanes will be increased from 600 to 700 feet.

Trace of Ice-Age Man Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore.—Discoveries in Oregon this summer have added further evidence that "if man did not occupy the western world during the ice age he certainly appeared during very early post glacial years."

Such was the comment of Dr. Frank F. Bunker, of the Carnegie Institute in regard to findings of Dr. L. S. Cressman of the University of Oregon.

Dr. Cressman's discoveries indicate that man lived in caves in the interior as long ago as 8000 B. C. and probably witnessed the eruption of the great mountains in the Cascade Range.

The findings were made in caves in central Oregon. A stratum of volcanic pumice was found just above the lowest occupational level, indicating that early residents had fled before erupting volcanoes.

In one cave some 75 sandals made from bark were found beneath the pumice. In another cave, atlatls, or throwing sticks (spears), were found.

Summer investigations also extended boundaries of Oregon's known prehistoric forests. Three new "petrified forests," or areas in which petrified trees abound, were discovered.

Petrified wood has been found near Lebanon, in western Oregon, where prone trees of probably 30,000,000 years ago have been found. In the stony wood in this area, pitch appears to have been replaced by carnelian agate.

Another petrified wood area was found in the John Day Valley of central Oregon. Efforts to identify the woods of the trees have been unsuccessful.

City Busses in Turkey

The City Council of Istanbul, Turkey, is going into the transit business to the extent of a $400,000 loan voted to buy busses and build municipal garages.

Dear Diary
The boss's work had got behind—
This morning was an awful grind.
I got some time for lunch, all right
But I was smart—I just ate light.
I ordered me a salad bowl
With SEALECT Milk and buttered roll.
So many girls get sleepy soon,
But I work fast all afternoon.
Eating right at luncheon pays:
You do more work {I got a raise}.
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Argentina Hears Trade Plea; U. S. Spokesman Asks Parity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — A forceful appeal that Argentina should grant the United States equal treatment with all nations was made by Hilary A. Driscoll in his presidential address before the eighteenth annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in this South American Republic. He argued that, although the United States had an adverse balance with Argentina, it "carries its full share in the maintenance of world trade, of which Argentina is a full beneficiary," and that "its trade policy is sound in the best interests of the world and, hence, of Argentina."

Finance Minister Pedro Croppo answered that Argentina, as a debtor nation, had been cornered by quotas and tariffs. It had to sell to the world, bilaterally if not multilaterally. Circumstances had forced Argentina to sign limited agreements, he said.

Mr. Driscoll's speech was a detailed analysis of international trade, with a complete survey of Argentine-American commercial relations. His remarks bore on a situation created mainly by the Anglo-Argentine pact, with import and exchange preferences for Great Britain, Argentina's best customer. He quoted almost exclusively from British authorities to show that the United States was entitled to equal treatment.

Factual Reminders

Some of his factual reminders were:

If the United States were favoring Columbian or Costa Rican coffee, could Brazil have purchased in quantity Argentine wheat or placed orders for ships in English yards? Hardly. And wouldn't, in turn, English purchases of Argentine products be affected?

Our total commerce with the British Empire in 1937 was $1,360,000,000 exports and $1,096,000,000 imports, a favorable balance of about 10 per cent on that immense volume of multilateral trade; and these figures do not include gold purchases. Would the United Kingdom's purchasing power in Argentina have been the same if we had not purchased $235,000,000 from Malaya and $102,000,000 from India, where we had combined unfavorable balances of $289,000,000 and most especially if we were not the final buyer of the world's gold, considering the ownership and location of so many of the world's gold mines. If you have any doubt of this, study the action of the "gold" shares on the London exchange during the past five years.

The American gold policy, he said, in arbitrarily marking up the world price of that metal, enabled Argentina to make a gold profit of 633,000,000 pesos (about $130,000,000) and to achieve financial reconstruction at an important period. Argentina has benefitted greatly, although there is no claim that the policy was framed to assist it, except that one of many claims was that it would help borrowers.

Purchasing Power

"Heretofore," continued Mr. Driscoll," when menaced by a major financial complication, the world has usually asked, 'What will the United States do about it?' In the future the question may well have to be 'What will the world do about the purchasing power of the United States?' We cannot buy from the world unless the world buys from us."

Mr. Driscoll explained that the half-year's returns of United States-Argentine trade with an adverse balance of $29,000,000 for Argentina, would stand analysis. Taking the past five years' figures, the United States was still "in the black" for $24,000,000. He did not go back farther for the simple reason that the New Deal began in 1933 and with it a new epoch in world economy.

This led up to a reasoned appeal for support of Cordell Hull's policy of freer world trade—"one of the largest commercial nations, recognizing, if you will, that it was one of the worst offenders, extends it hand to the other nations, also offenders, and asks their co-operation in making mutual concessions towards the gradual lessening of economic barriers of all descriptions that are shackling world trade." The speaker, adduced figures to show, that Argentina would benefit by multilateralism, in accordance with the Hull policy.

Minister Replies

Senor Croppo, in reply, asserted that "without the lessening of the present high tariffs and the return to monetary stability, no multilateral commerce is possible, despite advantages such a policy would mean to countries which, like our own, are great producers of raw materials."

He coupled his assertion with this example: "Our meat is the world's best. We sell today much less than we formerly did. Shall we sell more Argentine meat under the multilateral system? Can it be expected the rest of the world will eat more Argentine meat merely to enable us to offset with other countries our excess of purchases from the United States, if the United States continues to exclude Argentine meat and continues to pay fantastic prices for a small steak. Obviously not; that is not the root of the problem. We are an agricultural country, and the aggregate total of our exports is the important factor."

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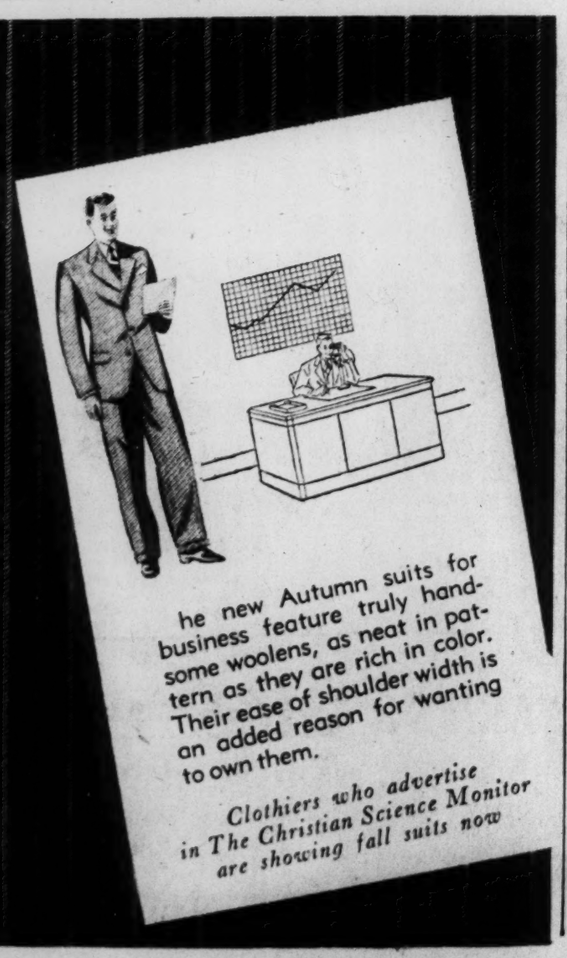
he new Autumn suits for business feature truly handsome woolens, as neat in pattern as they are rich in color. Their ease of shoulder width is an added reason for wanting to own them.
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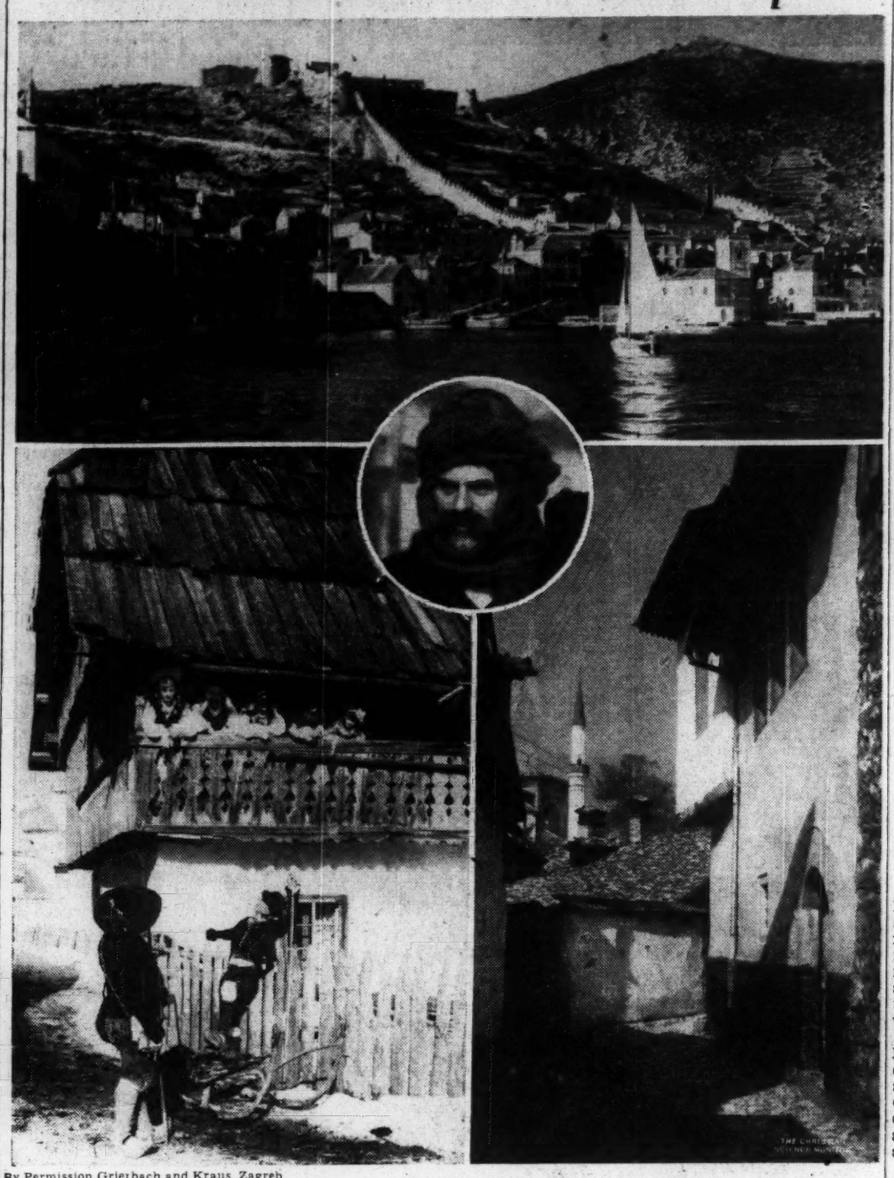
Amid the Romance of Central Europe



By Permission Grierbach and Kraus, Zagreb

Scenes Which Greet the Traveler to Yugoslavia

The upper picture shows Hvar, an island across from Spoleta, a town in Italy. The lower presents a group of peasants in Slovenia, at right, and a scene in Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, at left. Inset—A citizen of Sarajevo.

Yugoslavia's Ancient Charms Resist Changes of the Years

Monitor Traveltalk
By M. Le Tour

How many points are there in Europe at which three states meet? Since there are 27 states in all, 89 chief rivers, 23 mountain ranges, and 1,000,000 or so custom officials, presumably a clever mathematician could easily figure it out. In any case, Yugoslavia, Great Germany, and Italy meet in the Alps.

If you pass that point going East you will enter green Slovenia, and will be very glad you are there. Not that it is a pleasure to leave Austria's lake-filled Carinthia or Italy's splendid Dolomites, but the silent woods, clear, lonely lakes and obscure, isolated valleys of Slovenia will allure you. They are restful and assuring. You are off the Reich's magnificent though monotonous express roads where no speed seems fast enough, and find that Slovenia's smooth, leisurely ways, winding amid forests, through defiles, and over heights bring you to ever-changing vistas. You are out of empires and beyond the floods of traffic, but near excellent hotels and all conveniences.

It is a little toyland on the tip end of Yugoslavia. Order prevails. Simple, industrious, self-respecting people keep their country clean and neat, sharp-steepled churches adorn the heights, inns nestle in the valleys, villas send their shadows or their lights over still-lying lakes, and well-marked paths mount to every Alpine peak where huts with hot soup and bunks await the adventurous.

Wealthy With Little

Before reaching Ljubljana, the capital of the district, whose tiny street cars make one think of toy trains such as are found in Christmas stockings, you would come to a very deep, clear circular lake called Bled, all rimmed about with mountains. Exactly in the middle of it is a small wooded island with a little church upon it, while high up on a cliff overhanging one of the shores is a half-ruined castle.

Its tower calls to the church steeple, flowers dance along the winding paths, one hears songs in the woods and the sound of oars dipping in the water; in the evening the reflection of the moon in the lake seems to come from unmeasured depths and one can imagine oneself suspended between two firmaments, one above and the other below.

Bled is only one of the pearls of Slovenia!

If in due time you should pursue your way southeast, into Croatia, then through its chief city Zagreb and southward to Plitvitsa, you would come upon a string of 15 little lakes, each pouring its waters over a picturesque precipice into its neighbor. You might call this a necklace of blue lakes, held together by white foaming waterfalls.

The district is wild, solitary, primeval. There are no cities near by and but few villages. At rare intervals you would pass rough, spacious inns sitting beside the road that winds lonely and unfrequented among the tree-covered hills. Now and then you would meet slow-moving ox carts, driven by tall, lean, dark men wearing little red caps with short black tassels.

This is the province of Lika and it used to be a border land between Turkey and Europe. The settlers here were frontier guards, keepers of the passes, watchers during one of Europe's longest nights. They are poor but as you talked with them beneath the trees, near lakes or raging waterfalls you would be struck with how little wealth it takes to keep life going, and would probably yearn to create some kind of a civilization that would give you the uplifting comradeship and enriching achievements of cities with the calm, sufficiency, and purity of woods or waters.

Fezzes and Veils

From there you might go south, through green, wild, rugged, ragged Bosnia, to Moslem Sarajevo, the only city in Europe inhabited by the children of Christians who embraced Mohammed's faith.

Leaving their minarets, fezzes and mysterious veils, you would travel long on a good road over the barren, dreary, tangled rocks of Herzegovina, passing now and then grim stone houses, tiny, straggling, stone-walled gardens or an occasional creaking cart, and you would begin to wonder if your labyrinthic way over rocky heights was endless.

Then you would suddenly sweep over a ridge onto the steep slopes of a green lagoon resembling a buoyant oasis in a rocky desert and would descend to the fabled, walled city of Dubrovnik, hanging over the blue Adriatic, amid half tropical verdure.

After you had spent days exploring this romantic relic of medieval adventures, you would take a ride of a couple of hours to Europe's most intricate bay at Kotor, that cuts into the lotty, rocky shore like a distended hand. Then you'd race on splendid roads around each outstretched finger to the little port hanging on the precipice as a bouquet of dried flowers on a wall, and later climb the perpendicular side of Lovchen, negotiate 21 hairpin curves, leave the last zizzag parapet behind you and reach the top of Yugoslavia, the bare, smooth, verdureless Black Rocks of Montenegro, whose only wealth is the glory of having nurtured a people who alone of all the Balkans never accepted Turkish domination.

You would sleep well and comfortably in its primitive, picturesque little capital, Cetinje, and early the next morning, after saying good-by to Yugoslavia and good roads, you would pass into Albania.

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Indian Migration Traced by Plane

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—A summer of archaeological work which included prospecting for sites from an airplane uncovered new evidence of ancient Indians' westward migration, Dr. Earl H. Bell, University of Nebraska researchist, reported Sept. 15.

Dr. Bell said excavations in northeastern Nebraska revealed a new type of ancient plains dwellers, who he believes represented the western-most fringe of the great woodland culture. Long, narrow skulls, a different type of pottery and arrow heads set them apart from other tribes of this area, he said.

The summer's work may add several new chapters to the early history of the continent, Dr. Bell indicated. One site so recent it showed the overlapping of white and Indian culture was especially valuable, he explained.

Tour-a-bouts

While it is not a new regulation, there may be some travelers who are not aware that genuine antiques, no matter how expensive—provided they are 100 years old and over—may be brought into the United States free of duty charge.

♪ ♪ ♪

License tags from 48 states, the District of Columbia, five United State possessions, and 20 foreign countries are listed in 1938 Yellowstone National Park travel records. China and Japan vie with each other and with the Dutch West Indies and South Africa for the distance record. England, Germany, France, Poland, Switzerland, and Sweden represent Europe; and Argentina and Brazil registered their plates for South America.

♪ ♪ ♪

Between Worms and Wurzburg the German Government has recently built a highway designed to take in the locales represented by Wagner in his great opera "The Ring of the Nibelungen," so that opera lovers may see the original haunts of Siegfried, Brunhilde, and the Valkyries.

♪ ♪ ♪

If you are asked in an intelligence quiz which country has a coastline of 12,000 miles and along that coastline 150,000 islands, there is only one answer—Norway.

♪ ♪ ♪

When at Dusseldorf in Germany you are in the city where once lived the artist Leutze who painted "Washington Crossing the Delaware." He used Germans for his models and the Rhine for the Delaware. His portrait can be seen in the Art Academy.

♪ ♪ ♪

The new combination passenger and freight motor Noordam has been measured by officials of the Netherlands Government, and her gross tonnage registered at 10,704. The new Holland-America ship is scheduled to make her maiden departure from Rotterdam for New York on Sept. 28.

♪ ♪ ♪

Poland has a new thrill for visitors to Zakopane: a rope and basket passenger service from Kuznice to mountain peaks of the Carpathians, an aerial journey not to be duplicated elsewhere in eastern Europe.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cyclists who in America pay 40 cents an hour to rent a bicycle are amazed when in Denmark to find that the best wheel can be rented for $2 a week. There are more cyclists in Denmark in proportion to the population than anywhere else in the world.

Medical Session Opposes Federal Health Program

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—The House of Delegates of the American Medical Association gathered today for its third special session in history and indicated strongly it would not accept entirely a proposed $850,000,000 Federal-State health program.

At a special meeting sponsored by the North Side branch of the Chicago Medical Society, a majority of the 160 delegates made it plain they do not consider the program, proposed two months ago by President Roosevelt's Interdepartmental Committee on Medical Care, a workable one.

Program Outlined

Dr. Olin West, Secretary of the Association, and Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Association's Journal, outlined the program as proposed at the National Health Conference in July. That Conference, they declared, was definitely antagonistic toward the medical profession and the Association.

However, both declared, the proposal for a nation-wide health program financed out of taxes from Federal and state funds "is of the greatest importance" and must be discussed thoroughly until delegates arrive at a decision which will guide the Association in its efforts to provide adequate medical care for everyone.

"No man could challenge the objectives laid down by the President's Committee," Dr. West declared, "but the methods by which they are to be accomplished must be scrutinized carefully.

Objectives Studied

"The proposed National Health Program is one that deserves consideration of everyone interested in improvement of medical service and improvement of its benefits. The medical profession should study it and develop practical plans for attaining objectives which everyone wants."

The health program proposed by President Roosevelt's Committee called for a 50-50 matching of state and Federal funds to pay the cost of medical care for the indigent, establish 500 small hospitals in rural areas, maintain free hospital beds, and finance medical research.

Europe Is Offering An Extensive List Of Fall Attractions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Autumn fairs, automobile exhibitions, races, and music festivals chiefly characterize the holiday calendar of Europe for October, according to a statement issued by the Institute of Foreign Travel.

An increasing number of American and Canadian tourists stay over for some of the events and judging by the sailings of the various trans-Atlantic steamship lines several thousand more have postponed their 1938 vacation in order to take advantage of the reduced rates which prevail on the Atlantic during October.

From Montreal and Quebec, Boston and New York there will be a total of 87 sailings by the liners of all companies for the month journeying to all the principal ports of Europe, an average of nearly three liners a day from Atlantic ports.

Of the great international exhibitions which have attracted thousands all summer only the British Empire Exhibition at Glasgow, Scotland, will continue into October, closing after visits from approximately 12,000,000 persons on Oct. 29. The chief events in all countries scheduled for the month are as follows:

Oct. 1—England: Grand Prix Motor Race at Donnington, near Derby.
France: International Motor Show at Paris till the 16th.
Italy: Festival of St. Francis for five days at Assisi.
Norway: Fifty-fifth Annual Exhibition of Norse Art at Oslo till Nov. 27.
Oct. 2—France: Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe Horse Race at Longchamps.
Germany: Thanksgiving Day throughout the Reich. Equestrian performances every Sunday at the Spanish Riding Academy at Vienna.
Holland: Kermiss at Nymegen till the 10th.
Sweden: Football Match at Stockholm: Sweden vs. Norway.
Oct. 5—Portugal: Anniversary celebrations of the establishment of the Republic with military and patriotic demonstrations.
Oct. 7—England: Competitive Music Festival for two days at Leicester.
Oct. 8—Germany: German Shooting Championship for two days at Berlin.
Oct. 10—Holland: Kermiss at Purmerend till th 16th.
Oct. 11—Germany: Stallion Horse Parade at Braunsberg, E. Prussia.
Oct. 12—England: "Mop Fair" at Stratford-on-Avon. Royal Institute of Oil Painters' Exhibition at the R. I. Galleries, London, till Nov. 7. Michaelmas Fair for two days at Banbury.
Oct. 13—England: Motor Show at Earl's Court, London, till the 22nd.
Oct. 15—Germany: Ceramic Week Exhibition at Munich open till the 27th.
Oct. 16—France: Prix de Conseil Municipal Horse Race at Longchamps.
Germany: Autumn Fair opens at Freiburg, till the 24th.
Holland: Kermiss at Breda, till the 23rd.
Oct. 19—Ireland: Coursing for two days for the Connacht Cup at Longhrea. Horse Races at Mallow, County Cork.
Oct. 20—Germany: Famous 14th century Free Market opens at Bremen till the 30th.
Holland: Kermiss at Delfzijl till the 23rd, and at Tiel till the 24th.
Oct. 21—Poland: St. Matheus Horse Market Day, with costumes, at Lowicz.
Oct. 23—France: Medieval Fair of St. Romain at Rouen till Nov. 23rd.
Holland: Kermiss at Bergen-op-Zoom for a week.
Oct. 25—Poland: Football Match at Warsaw: Poland vs. Yugoslavia.
Oct. 26—England: Cambridgeshire Stakes Horse Races at Newmarket.
Oct. 27—England: Antique Dealers' Fair and Exhibition, London, till Nov. 11.
Oct. 28—Czechoslovakia: Independence Day celebrations throughout the Republic.
Denmark: Grecian-Roman Wrestling Match at Copenhagen; Denmark vs. Norway.
France: Chrysanthemum Show in Paris till Nov. 6.
Oct. 29—France: Gastronomic Fair at Dijon.
Oct. 31—Germany: Official Opening of Book Week at Weimar.
Yugoslavia: Sailors' Festival at Sibenik, with games and regattas.

Two Resign Posts In Chilean Cabinet

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — Ramon Gutierrez, Foreign Minister, and Dr. Cruz Coke, Health Minister, resigned from the Cabinet Sept. 15 and were replaced by Luis Arteaga and Dr. Luis Prunes, respectively.

The withdrawing ministers were of the Conservative Party. The new ministers profess no political connections.

Senator George Hails Victory But Calls for Party Harmony

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 16 (AP)—United States Senator Walter F. George, renominated by a wide margin for another six year term despite the expressed opposition of President Roosevelt, said here today "the great Democrats" will be quick to cast aside bitterness of the campaign just ended "and work for the party and its principles."

Complete unofficial returns from all but one of Georgia's 159 counties in Wednesday's primary gave the Senator 141,922 popular votes and 246 county units votes compared to 102,464 popular votes and 148 unit votes for his nearest rival, former Gov. Eugene Talmadge.

Federal District Attorney Lawrence S. Camp, strongly endorsed by the President as a man better fitted to carry on the New Deal, was third with 78,223 popular votes and 16 unit votes.

Under the Georgia system a total of 206 county unit votes are necessary for nomination, regardless of the popular vote. Nomination is equivalent to election.

No Reference to President

Replying to an ovation at his headquarters here last night Senator George made no direct reference to the President, who marked him for defeat as "a died-in-the-wool Conservative" who did not speak the New Deal language. But he said there must be differences in opinion in a Democracy.

"These differences are natural and proper within the party in the process of selecting its representatives," he said. "All great Democrats bow to the will of the people."

The Senator again pledged himself to support, "as before," every piece of legislation "which is to benefit the people of this State and the Nation."

Earlier in the day Senator George received a telegram, signed by James A. Farley, which read:

"May I, as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, extend heartiest congratulations upon your nomination. Your election, of course, is assured. Writing."

At the same time his campaign headquarters made public several telegrams received from stalwarts of the Democratic Party.

Carter Glass's Message

One signed Carter Glass read "God bless you, Walter. Likewise the Sovereign State of Georgia."

From Senator J. H. Bankhead came a terse "shake, partner, shake."

Another from Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, who like Senator George was renominated over a Roosevelt endorsed candidate, read in part:

"I think the news of your victory pleases me as much as mine. . . . The people of Georgia and the nation are to be congratulated that your fine counsel is not lost to the country."

Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi wired his congratulations on "your well deserved victory."

Final results in a race for Governor, also hard fought in Wednesday's primary gave Gov. E. D. Rivers a popular vote of 161,349 and a unit vote of 282, Hugh Howell 135,646 popular votes and 126 unit votes, John J. Mangham 20,101 and 2 unit votes, and Robert F. Wood 2,003 popular votes and no unit votes.

Autoists Donate Money For Parks for Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—Motorists are giving generously to the city for the construction of extra parks and playgrounds for children, which will keep the boys and girls out of the streets where they are likely to cause and to suffer accidents.

Besides a score of plazas and parks being conditioned as playgrounds, and extra lots being arranged for ball games, and other sports, special locations have been selected for swimming pools for children and for skating rinks.

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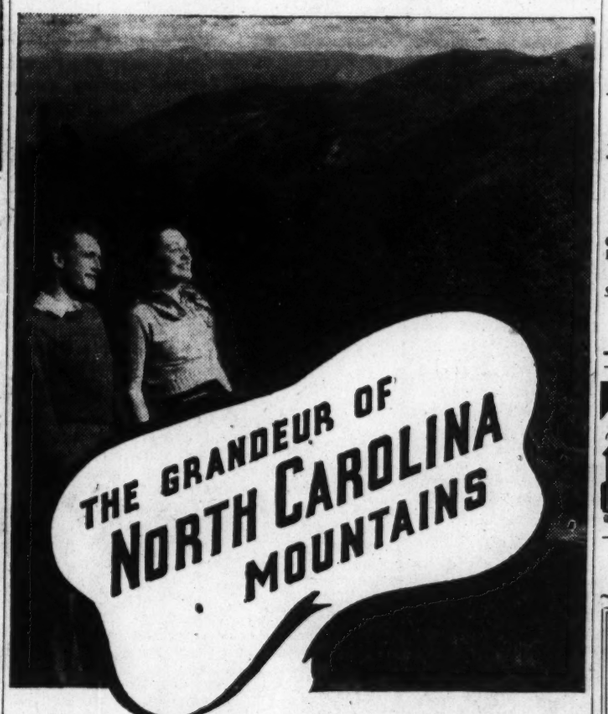

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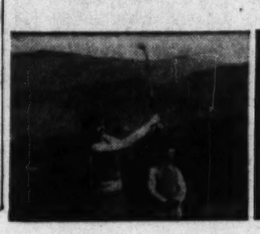

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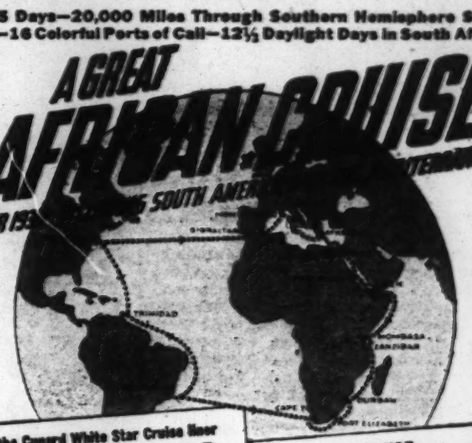

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The Home Forum

Mysteries of Ancient Angkor

ANGKOR is said to be the most amazing discovery in the world. But even greater than the marvel of its inception is the mystery of its decline. This city of a million people, deserted by its creators, engulfed by tropical jungle and lost for four hundred years, was re-discovered purely by chance. Such is the astounding history of these magnificent ruins.

Toward the early part of the fifteenth century, the fame of Angkor and its treasures had spread far and wide, to Siam and Java and Annam, and the Khmer kings were being hard pressed on every side. It is conjectured that they believed Angkor to be too vulnerable and evacuated it completely. It is a matter of history that, by the middle of the fifteenth century, they had removed the capital of their kingdom to Phnom Penh. But why none of the attacking races ever found Angkor and plundered it; and, above all, why the culture of the Khmers never again expressed itself elsewhere, is an unsolved mystery. Angkor was overwhelmed by the swiftly encroaching jungle, and the art which had created its wonders was apparently exhausted; for the Khmers sank back to the level of a primitive people and their culture was obliterated.

* * *

AFTER SEEING ANGKOR oneself, one can vividly picture, and in part even share, the feelings of the Frenchman—Mouhot—who in 1861 stumbled by chance on these ruins. Only three days before, he had written in his diary: "a superstitious dread of the jungle has kept the region in which we are now travelling free from natives, and so, under the protection of a tabu, the wild life probably has flourished as nowhere else in the world. . . . The story of hidden cities in this part of the world becomes more and more absurd as one penetrates the jungle. It is manifest that there has never been any civilization in this region. If there are cities in this wilderness they must date back to the time before Adam." Eloquent of the effect which his staggering discovery had upon him is the entry made after it. "Picture to yourself the finest productions, perhaps, of the architecture of all ages dumped down in the depths of these forests, in one of the remotest countries of the world, a wild, unknown, deserted tract."

* * *

ALTHOUGH ALL THE approaches to Angkor have now been cleared and one can get there easily by car or bus, more than enough of the jungle remains around it for the present-day visitor to understand Mouhot's amazement. Standing on the only small hill that there is in Angkor—Phnom Bakheng—at dusk one evening, beside its tiny, roofless temple, we looked across a vast expanse of unbroken jungle. Faint on the western sky was the line of hills from which the ancient Khmers quarried their stone, brought it down the Siemreap river on rafts to Angkor. In all directions save this the horizon rimmed a huge plain as flat and as green as the sea, whose forests still kept their mysterious secret safe from the world. Even the great towers of Angkor Wat and the Bayon can scarcely be discerned amongst them.

Exploring the various ruins at close quarters, one is amazed at the damage wrought by the air trees (*fromages*, the French call them) whose giant roots prize open roofs and walls and arches, splitting them asunder and then locking them fast at all angles in a grotesque strangle-hold. To these relentless wreckers, more than to time or climate, most of the monuments owe their extreme decay. Yet Angkor Wat, the most impressive of all, is scarcely damaged; for its wide surrounding moat preserved it from the jungle, and all the eight centuries that have passed since its erection have left it comparatively untouched and with an ageless grandeur that is in startling contrast to the conquering marks of time elsewhere. Its huge size is balanced by perfectly harmonious proportions. The entrance causeway, broken part-way by the Royal Portico, has a total length of over two thousand feet, its famous gallery is six hundred and fifty-four feet square, and the central tower is two hundred and thirteen feet in height. As Mouhot says: "At sight of this temple, the mind feels crushed, the imagination staggered; one can but gaze admiringly and in respectful silence, for where indeed are words to be found to praise a marvel of architecture that has perhaps never been equalled in the whole world?"

Yet, even after seeing it all, the imagination cannot conjure up a vision of what this capital must have been in the sumptuous days of its glory. Only an intense, an overwhelming quiet remains, and a sense of complete severance from modern civilization.

* * *

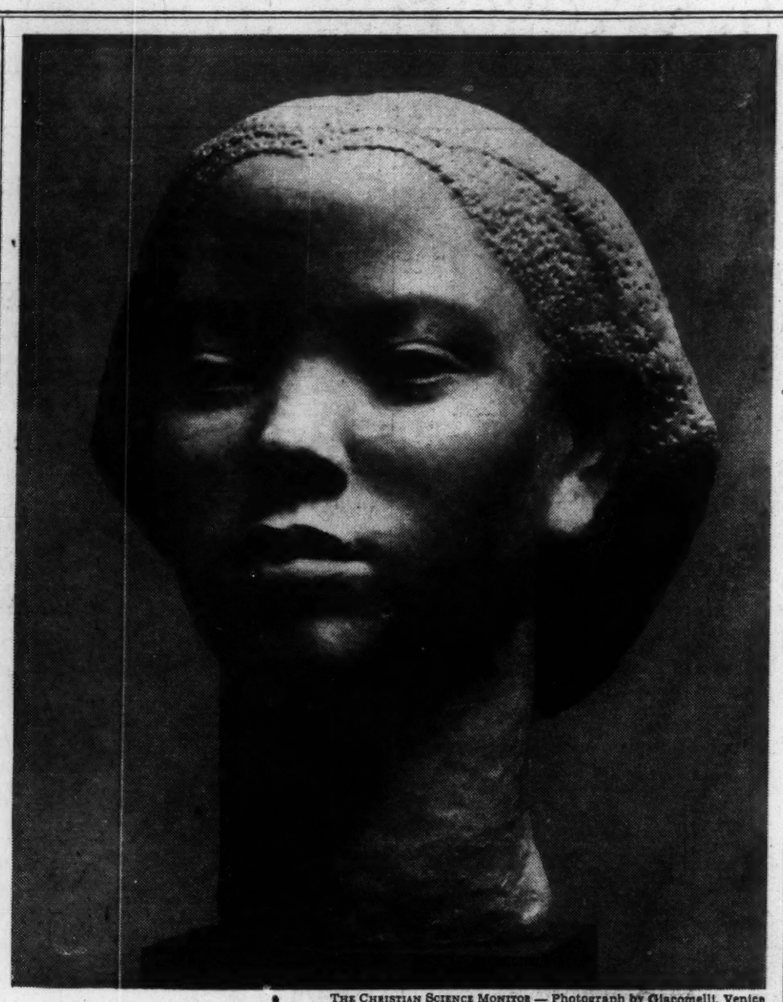
ONLY ON THE last night of our stay did we experience something which brought back for us in some degree the life of that ancient kingdom. This was a performance of the "Cambodian Ballet," given on the causeway of Angkor Wat itself. This ballet consists of dancing girls, trained by a princess of the royal house (Cambodia is a Protectorate under the French, with its own nominal king), after the form and manner of the dancers of ancient Angkor. Their costumes are designed from the original carvings, and made from lovely colored brocades, overlaid with stiffened panels and shoulder pieces encrusted with sparkling embroideries and sequins, and the amazing gilded head-dresses are in the form of cupolas and minarets. The dancing itself is chiefly beautiful movements of arms, hands, and feet; but, combined with this, there is the enacting of traditional legends relating to the Khmer kingdom.

* * *

ARRIVING AT ANGKOR WAT after dark for this ballet, a fantastic scene met our astonished eyes. The great causeway was swarming with excited Cambodian children, rushing wildly about with flaring torches made from chips of ironwood soaked in sweet oil. With these they guided us over the causeway to a circle of seats placed just below the Royal Portico. Its floodlit towers and cloisters loomed up out of the darkness, a strange gray-green like stormy seas; and on the central steps were grouped the dancers, their brilliantly colored costumes in vivid contrast to the pale stone and the deep coppery brown of the half-naked children clambering up the pillars behind them.

Music from strange native instruments began its throbbing, insistent beat, and one by one the troupe came down the steps and circled before us with swaying, graceful movements. Torches flamed from the stone balustrades at the side, throwing into high relief a magnificent Naga head below the steps, and giving out a delicious heavy fragrance. Gradually the incredible scene took on the semblance of fact. One forgot the incongruousness of floodlights in the smoky flare of the primitive torches, which lighted up the long dim corridors of time and re-created for us the vivid life of an ancient race.

RUTH BARTON



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Giacomelli, Venice

"THE SUDANESE GIRL": *Modeled in Cement by Daria Gamsaragan*

THIS head, "The Sudanese Girl," is by the artist Daria Gamsaragan, who was born at Alexandria, Egypt, in 1907 and lives in Cairo. The medium is cement, and it is one of two works which the artist is exhibiting this year in the International Biennial Exhibition at Venice, the other being a "Bedouin Dance."

This is the first time that Egypt has had a pavilion of its own at the Biennial Exhibition, and twenty artists have contributed groups of paintings, sculptures, and black-and-white work. This new departure is attributed to the Egyptian Ministry of Public Instruction which, as the foreword to the section in the exhibition catalogue states—above the signature of Sahab Rifaat Almas—"neglects no opportunity of increasing the enthusiasm of those who have inherited the richest and most ancient art patrimony in the world."

The head manifests in its strength and simplicity much of the character found in the works of the ancient sculptors of Egypt, illustrating the interesting fact that, although all the present-day Egyptian artists invited to send works to the Exhibition have studied for many years in Europe, they have, on their return to Egypt, come again under the strong influence of their native land. It is this influence, so noticeable in their work, that has brought about the revival of the school of Egyptian art.

Security

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DICTIONARY defines the word "security," in part, as "the state or quality of being safe, secure; freedom from fear or danger." Is there anyone who does not desire to realize this state of freedom and happiness? Men struggle to attain it, and many times, having gained what they had imagined to be security, they find it to be but a crumbling sense of safety.

Jesus left for all men messages of Truth which, if pondered, will reveal the cause of all the unhappiness and want experienced by humanity. In the twelfth chapter of the Gospel of Luke is recorded his parable of the rich man whose ground bore so plentifully that he decided to tear down his barns and build larger ones, and then, with keen satisfaction in the security afforded by these worldly goods, take his ease, "eat, drink, and be merry." The parable continues (Luke 12:20), "But God said unto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee: then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided?" Jesus then said (12:21), "So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God."

Let us not infer from this parable that abundance and progress are illegitimate, or not in accordance with God's law. On the contrary, God's law maintains true abundance. Thus we see that love of materiality as manifested in reliance upon matter for our supply, persons for our happiness, medicine for our health is a dangerous and insecure position to hold. But to be "rich toward God" means, to everyone who is seeking this goal, genuine peace, happiness, and security.

Christian Science is bringing to many abiding peace and the fulfillment of spiritual hope; and it will continue to unfold the great goodness of God in a practical manner to all who are honestly seeking to know and serve God.

This happiness and security is found through spiritual enlightenment. Mary Baker Eddy says on pages 60 and 61 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Soul has infinite resources with which to bless mankind, and happiness would be more readily attained and would be more secure in our keeping, if sought in Soul. Higher enjoyments alone can satisfy the cravings of immortal man. We cannot circumscribe happiness within the limits of personal sense. The senses confer no real enjoyment." These statements are practical, and not beyond present proof of their truth in any situation. Let the one who feels his happiness is to be gained through personal triumph, look around him and open his eyes to the many channels through which his eagerness, true ambition, alertness, and tenacity can be used to unselfish purpose. Let him devote his whole thought to giving, reflecting, good, and he will find freedom from fear and stress, and his sense of abundance will far outmeasure his every former expectation of success.

As we begin, even in a small measure, to place our confidence in Spirit, Soul, instead of matter, fear, doubt, suspicion, envy, greed, begin to drop away from our thinking and our consciousness becomes flooded with the light of Life divine. Petty striving is swallowed up in wholesome, selfless giving.

A student of Christian Science, witnessing the rapid progress of a friend in the business world, was tempted with that sly little fox, envy. She turned immediately to God, and this angel message awakened her: "The time spent in envy could be well used in thanking God that here, where the world claims it is impossible to advance, because of business conditions, the expression of the qualities of efficiency, love of service, understanding, cooperation, and honesty has again proved that 'Soul has infinite resources' with which to bless each one who will make them his own." Soon her thought was lifted above the evil suggestion, for it was filled with the glory and wonder of the enduring presence of spiritual ideas, which were constantly increasing in her experience, through her study of Christian Science, opening before her new opportunities of turning every hour into a holy one, fraught with genuine freedom from the claims of the senses. This state of happiness and wealth she well knew could never be taken from her, since it was God's gift to His child and was therefore eternal and immortal.

This true sense of security as spiritual can be gained now. No one can earnestly study this Science without advancing beyond the fetters of material beliefs and teachings. This does not make us indifferent to the needs of those around us, but rather does it make us better men and women in the home, the school, the office, at work, or at play. This abiding sense of unfolding Love satisfies all human needs. Mrs. Eddy writes (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 10): "When the human mind is advancing above itself towards the Divine, it is subjugating the body, subduing matter, taking steps outward and upwards. This upward tendency of humanity will finally gain the scope of Jacob's vision, and rise from sense to Soul, from earth to heaven."

May we have courage to take these advancing spiritual steps, so that we may help others to seek and find the happiness which is secure because "sought in Soul."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Tryghed

Oversættelser af Artiklen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

EN AF vore engelske Ordbøger definerer Ordet "Tryghed" bl. a. som "en Tilstand af Sikkerhed, af Betryggelse; Frihed for Frygt eller Fare". Findes der mon noget Menneske, som ikke ønsker virkelig at føle denne Tilstand af Frihed og Lykke? Mennesker kæmper for at opnaa den, og mange Gange, naar de saa naar frem til, hvad de havde forestillet sig maatte være Tryghed, ser de, at det kun er en bristende Fornemmelse af Sikkerhed.

Jesus skænkede Menneskeheden Sandhedens Ord, som, hvis vi nøje grunder over dem, vil aabenbare hele Aarsagen til Menneskers Ulykke og Savn. I Lukas-Evangeliets tolvte Kapitel finder vi hans Lignelse om den rige Mand, hvis Marker gav saa stor en Afgrøde, at han besluttede at nedbryde sine Lader og bygge dem større, og derpaa i fuld Tilfredshed og tryg ved sine jordiske Rigdomme falde til Ro og sige til sig selv: "Spis, drik, vær lystig." Lignelsen siger videre (Lukas-Evangeliet 12:20): "Men Gud sagde til ham: Du Daare! i denne Nat kræves din Sjæl af dig; men hvem skal det høre til, som du har beredt?" Og Jesus sagde (12:21): "Saaledes er det med den, som samler sig Skatte og ikke er rig i Gud."

Lad os ikke ud fra denne Lignelse slutte, at Rigdom og Fremgang er uberettiget, eller ikke i Overensstemmelse med Guds Lov. Guds Lov omfatter tvertimod sand Rigdom. Vi ser paa denne Maade, at Kærlighed til det materielle, manifesteret i Tillid til Materie, naar det gælder vort Behov, til Mennesker, naar et gælder vor Lykke, til Medicin, naar det drejer sig om vor Sundhed, er en farlig og usikker Holdning at indtage. Men at være "rig i Gud" betyder virkelig Fred, Lykke og Tryghed for hver den som stræber hen imod dette Maal.

Kristen Videnskab bringer mange Mennesker en varig Fred og Opfyldelse af aandeligt Haab; og den vil vedblivende udfolde Guds store Godhed paa en praktisk Maade for alle, der ærligt søger at lære Gud at kende og tjene Ham.

Denne Lykke og Tryghed finder vi gennem aandelig Oplysning. Mary Baker Eddy siger paa Side 60 og 61 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures:* "Sjælen har uendelige Kilder at øse af til Menneskehedens Velsignelse, og Lykken vilde lettere vindes og vanskeligere forlade os, om vi søgte den i Sjælen. Kun højere Glæder formaar at opfylde det udødelige Menneskes Krav. Vi kan ikke holde Lykken inden for den personlige Sansnings Grænser. Sanserne skænker ingen virkelig Glæde." Disse Ord er praktisk anvendelige, og det ligger ikke uden for Mulighedernes Grænse nu at kunne bevise deres Sandhed i en hvilken som helst Situation. Lad den, der føler, at han maa vinde Lykken gennem personlige Sejre, se sig om og aabne sine Øjne for de mange Maader, hvorpaa han kan anvende sin Iver, sin sande Ærgerrighed, Aarvaagenhed og Udholdenhed i uselviske Formaal. Lad ham blot vende alle sine Tanker mod at give, at genspejle, det gode, og han vil føle sig frigjort for Frygt og Nedtrykthed, og hans Følelse af Rigdom vil langt opveje enhver af hans tidligere Forventninger om Fremgang.

Efterhaanden som vi begynder, selv i ringe Grad, at sætte vor Lid til Aand, Sjæl, i Stedet for Materie, begynder Frygt, Tvivl, Mistænksomhed, Misundelse og Begærlighed at forsvinde fra vor Tænkning, og vor Bevidsthed fyldes med det guddommelige Livs Lys. Smaalig Stræben opløses i et sundt og uselvisk Ønske om at give.

En Kristen Videnskab-Studerende, der var Vidne til en Vens hurtige Fremgang i Forretningsverdenen, blev fristet af den "lumske lille Ræv", som kaldes Misundelse. Hun vendte sig straks til Gud, og følgende Engle-Budskab vækkede hende: "Den Tid, du anvender paa Misundelse, kan du bruge bedre i Tak til Gud, fordi her, hvor Verden paastaar, det er umuligt at vinde fremad paa Grund af Forretningsforholdene, har Udtryk for Egenskaber som Dygtighed, Ønske om at tjene, Forstaaelse, Samarbejde og Ærlighed atter ført Bevis for, at 'Sjælen har uendelige Kilder at øse af' til Velsignelse for hver og een, som vil aabne sig derfor." Snart var hendes Tanke løftet op over den onde Suggestion, for den fyldtes med den vidunderlige Herlighed, som de altid nærværende aandelige Ideer bringer med sig. Ideer som stadig tog til i hendes Liv gennem Studiet af Kristen Videnskab og aabnede hende nye Muligheder for at kunne gøre hver Time hellig, fyldt med virkelig Frihed for Sansernes Krav. Denne Følelse af Lykke og Rigdom vidste hun sikkert kunde aldrig tages fra hende, da den var Guds Gave til Sit Barn, og den var derfor evig og udødelig.

Denne sande Følelse af Tryghed som aandelig kan vi opnaa nu. Ingen kan alvorligt studere denne Videnskab uden at naa ud over de materielle Begrebers og den materielle Lærdoms Lænker. Dette gør os ikke ligegyldige over for, hvad Mennesker omkring os trænger til, men gør os snarere til bedre Mænd og Kvinder i vore Hjem, i Skolen, paa Kontoret, ved vort Arbejde eller under vor Leg. Denne stadige Følelse af Kærlighedens Udfoldelse stiller hvert menneskeligt Behov. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, S. 10): "Naar det menneskelige Sind stiger op over sig selv mod det Guddommelige, undertvinger det Legemet og Materien og tager Skridt ud over sig selv og opad. Menneskehedens opadstræbende Tendens vil til sidst naa lige saa højt som Jakob naaede i sin Vision og stige fra Sans til Sjæl, fra Jord til Himmel."

Maatte vi faa Mod til at tage disse aandelige Skridt fremad, saa vi maatte hjælpe andre til at søge og finde den Lykke, som er sikker og tryg, fordi "vi søgte den i Sjælen".

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Schoolroom in the Arctic

WE HAD been sent north primarily to teach school. But September found each hour bringing unfamiliar situations to be met, problems to be solved. Both of us knew a secret, unadmitted desire to postpone the first day of school as long as possible. For once begun, it would be a daily task, demanding hours which seemed already crowded to capacity. Once assumed, it could not be laid down again before spring. . . .

By the middle of September, snow covered the tundra, and lay heaped in low drifts about the schoolhouse. The ocean was a mass of drifting icefields.

We rose early one Monday morning, fortified ourselves with a hearty breakfast—bacon sliced from one of the dozen slabs dangling in the storeroom overhead; omelet of eggs laid five months previously in California—and at 8:30, Earle went reluctantly out into the entrance vestibule and began a slow pulling on the bell-rope.

Before the clanging echoes had died away across the tundra, Eskimos were streaming into the schoolhouse—all ages, sizes and conditions—muffled in fur, their sealskin bootsoles thudding softly in curious contrast to the clatter of heavy country brogans. . . . In consternation we saw men in their fifties; young mothers with babies on their backs, small bristling balls of fur lurching on roundly padded reindeer boot-soles, all filing in.

The seats in the big high-ceilinged room filled rapidly. With the overflow lined up expectantly about the walls, eager black eyes upon us, we began the unpleasant process of elimination.

It was not easy. If mature men and young matrons wanted to learn to speak English and compute the price of furs and flour, that was what we were there for—to teach them. Yet our schoolroom, even with double-seating, would accommodate only sixty-five. Some must be weeded out. But which?

Laboriously we carried on the slow investigation, through many monosyllabic answers and the glib information of volunteer interpreters. Men who were reindeer herders and apprentices must stay in order to learn to keep herd records. Boys and girls from six years upward were entitled to schooling. But the older married girls must go. And four and five-year-olds were ruthlessly eliminated and sent howling igloowards. Again and again we rejected the eager applications for learning. With guilty feelings of discrimination we saw them trudge dejectedly away. At last, with seats filled only to capacity, we got down to business. . . .

Soon those in the vicinity of the fat-bellied coal burner at the front of the room began to shift uncomfortably. Rank odors of sealskin boots and fur garments rose overpoweringly in the heat. . . .

Obviously, the first need was to adjust school clothes to school conditions. Using the bolts of material sent in by the government as sewing supplies—somber brown and purple outing flannel, practical blue calico and gingham—the girls, under my uncertain supervision (for sewing had never been my strong suit), made dresses and shirts, petticoats and chemises.

The whole school finally outfitted in washable materials, the next task was to keep these garments clean. . . . Laundry facilities were practically nonexistent in the igloos of our village, but we repeatedly proffered washboards, tubs and boilers at the schoolhouse. With gratifying success. Before long, boys and girls were competing daily, in friendly rivalry, for their use. Each day a steaming wash-boiler (unique addition to a schoolroom) topped the tall coal heater. At intervals throughout the day, the pair of boys or girls in charge replenished it. Hands drawn protectingly inside their sleeves, with these queer stumps of arms they carried in slabs of hard-packed snow from the drifts outside and plunged them, hissing, into the boiler, filling it to overflowing. School over, they set to work; and I felt a glow of the keenest satisfaction as I paused in the schoolroom door to watch sturdy Eskimo youths bent above a washtub, sweat trickling down round cheerful faces as they scrubbed lustily away at a drill snowshirt saturated with seal oil, or wrung one, surprisingly white, from foamy suds.—From "Daylight Moon," by ELIZABETH CHABOT FORREST. (New York: Stokes.)

My Stone Pegasus

SPEAKING of rocks, if anyone should speak of them, I once knew a rock which was as far above the run-of-the-mill article as a skylark is above a catbird. It lay in a tiny clump of woods at the bottom of our meadow. Surrounded by brambles and underbrush, at first sight it was unexceptional; and so it seemed to me until, one day, I seated myself astride upon it and discovered it made a perfect horse. My joy was the unconfined joy of childhood. Here at last was the obvious place to spend hot summer afternoons, riding my charger (which I named White Flash) in the shade of the tall, ever-restless oaks. There I came to know the beauties of the changing seasons.

In winter, bundled to the chin, I trudged across the meadow, my feet leaving mole-like tracks in the deep snow. Having reached my steed, with careful hands I brushed the snow from his back, making reckless use of my best Christmas scarf. Once seated, I rode for many hours over the snow which, looking as though it had been washed with bluing, lay pure and untrammeled in the shade of the oaks. Finally I stumbled home, watching the sun slide behind a distant hill which was crowned with a motley army of trees standing at ease against the flaming wall of light.

* * *

SPRING CAME IN, filled with novel sights and sounds, and, after a tramp across the meadow, ploughed now, I greeted my mount with an overflowing heart. Although there was no wind, the trees standing like sentinels over us were all bent in the same direction, as though listening intently for some word of command. Astride White Flash, I opened buds to see what their insides were like; and I saw the treetops whispering, in the puddles left by melted snows.

Summer again, and I lay back on Flash and watched with fascinated eyes as an oriole, brilliant against the blue and green, darted to and fro, unconscious, or perhaps only heedless, of my presence. I looked across the stubble of the meadow onto a world so gold that it might have been seen through buttercup-tinted glasses. And still the trees upon the distant hill stood lazily against the sky, holding desultory intercourse with the thunderheads that girded the horizon.

* * *

BUT SUMMER DRIED up, like a raindrop exposed to too much sun, and autumn lashed out and caught the land. Amid flying leaves and driving rain, I sought my rock one day and rode it, braving the storm. Suddenly the rain let up; and, raising my head, I saw a break in the clouds and the white wonder of a gull against the sky, alone, and seeming to dominate the storm, as it wheeled against the thin shaft of blue. Filled with wonder, I stepped forward to get a better look; but, even as I moved, the rain closed in, and all was lost. I wandered homeward then, and all that night I dreamed of winged steeds against the blue.

The rock is still there, no doubt, though I have not been back for many years. But some day I am going to ride again, feeling the cold hardness firm between my knees; and watching the trees, little ones, big ones, on the distant hill, as they stand at ease against the sky.

R. A. C.

Word From Autumn

SCORNING summer's faint pastels,
this painter has instead
prepared to lavish on his canvas
purple, gold, and red.

G. S. D.

Star Fall

STARS grow in the mountains.
Sun and satellite
Furrow seed in the mountains.
All the heavenly light
Shines from birch and fir-tree
Over the mountain walls
Where the great seeds glisten
And a handful falls.

CHARLES MALAM

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1938

War Prospect Is Discounted By Dr. Buell

Head of Foreign Policy Group tells bankers' convention Germany is not ready for action.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 16—Discounting the possibilities of another World War developing from the immediate Czechoslovakian crisis, Dr. Raymond L. Buell, President of the Foreign Policy Association, told Massachusetts savings bank representatives in annual convention here yesterday that Germany, despite the bold statements of its military leaders, is not ready for war.

Unless some tragic incident causes Hitler to throw aside all caution and act impulsively, Dr. Buell declared, there seems to be small prospect that Germany's present leaders will take the risk at this time of losing their dearly-bought seats of power by inviting war before they are more certain of victory.

Dr. Buell's address was the highlight of the opening of a three-day convention in the New Ocean House attended by more than 1,000 officers of Massachusetts savings banks, meeting to review the last 20 years of banking in the state during which the assets of these banks have risen from slightly over $1,000,000,000 to $2,131,487,000 today.

Quieting Effects

Even a vigorous appeal by Representative Bruce Barton of New York for business men and politicians to "stop calling names" and use their influence in Washington to promote better business failed to take the limelight away from Dr. Buell, whose matter-of-fact discussion of the European crisis had something of a quieting effect upon perturbed banking circles.

"Despite Hitler's boasts," said the Foreign Policy speaker, "Germany is more vulnerable to blockade than in 1914." And unlike the situation prior to the 1914 when Germany believed that it could sweep across Belgium and reach Paris before France could prepare, Dr. Buell believed that Germany was well aware today that "the Czechs can hold out for a month, and by that time France and Russia will come to their aid."

Discussing the question of America's place in the world crisis, Dr. Buell stated that this country "can, if it wishes, hold the balance of power and help bring about world reconstruction by taking part in the affairs of other nations."

If this country maintains a policy of isolation, he held that it must be prepared to accept a declining standard of living and an ever-increasing government control of its economic system.

"The world is spending about $15,000,000,000 a year for armaments and every government, excepting Russia, is supporting this arms burden by deficit financing which inevitably leads to inflation and then to totalitarian control of a country's economy.

Can Live Together

"Democracies and dictatorships can live together in peace, but only if the democracies demonstrate their superior unity and force. The United States could make a great contribution to peace if Congress would amend the neutrality act and give the President power to impose munition embargoes against nations that embark upon aggressive war.

"Although the chances are still against war at this time, the whole world is moving into an era marked by declining standards of living, economic insecurity and the growth of totalitarianism in probably every country."

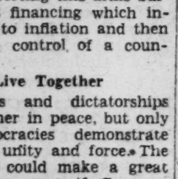
The one means of preventing the growth of such conditions, Dr. Buell concluded, is for liberal powers to increase their military and economic forces until they have a clear superiority over dictator nations. Having established this superiority, he said, and demonstrated a determination to resist further acts of aggression, these powers should then offer "to negotiate a settlement removing legitimate grievances of 'have-not' countries."

Representative Barton turned the attention of bankers to internal problems of taxation, rising costs and smaller markets. One solution he advanced is for industry to redouble its efforts to "sell itself to the common man and woman as the agency that can best of all provide the products that they want."

This should be industry's positive reply, he pointed out, to the competitive practices of government. He called for peace and co-operation rather than "name calling" between industry and government.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly cooler tonight; Saturday fair and slightly warmer, followed by increasing cloudiness; moderate to gentle northerly winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Maine: Fair and cooler tonight; Saturday fair in south and increasing cloudiness in north portion.

Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday, cooler tonight and slightly warmer Saturday afternoon.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north or northwest winds diminishing tonight, fair weather Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	75	Minneapolis	50	64
Bermuda	80	84	New Orleans	70	86
Chicago	52	64	New York	64	82
Denver	54	70	Norfolk	70	94
Helena	50	76	Philadelphia	66	84
Kansas City	50	74	St. Louis	54	74
Los Angeles	66	94	S. Francisco	58	66
Miami	82	86	Washington	64	88

A—7:30 a. m., Sept. 16.
B—Maximum Sept. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 4:45 p. m., height 10 feet.
Saturday 5:25 a. m., height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:24 p. m.

Peace Promoter

Dr. Raymond L. Buell
President of Foreign Policy Association.

Relief Costs Show Heavy Advance In Bay State Cities

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—A Social Security Board survey of relief costs in Massachusetts cities showed today increases in relief expenditures ranging from 517 to 1,426 per cent between 1929 and 1937.

The study, made of 12 cities, disclosed what the report called "a record of seriously mounting relief costs." In Cambridge which showed the smallest increase in that period—517 per cent—the board reported the peak in expenditures had not yet been reached.

"Even with business recovery there is no prospect relief expenditures will return to anything approaching the 1929 pre-depression level," the report added.

"It is clear large-scale relief spending will continue and long-range planning is necessary to prevent and mitigate need," it concluded.

The survey covered Cambridge, Boston, Brockton, Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, New Bedford, Newton, Springfield and Worcester.

Springfield relief costs in the nine-year period jumped 1,426 per cent, the greatest increase in any of the 12 cities. Newton recorded a 1,203 per cent increase.

Brann to Open Office in Boston

Louis J. Brann, former Governor of Maine, plans to open a branch law office in Boston. His Boston office will be conducted in connection with his present office in his home city of Lewiston, Maine.

These plans were announced while the former Governor was visiting here yesterday. He called on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. His only political comment was that he would not run for the United States Senate two years hence.

Women Express Aim to Oppose War for U. S.

Club Federation unable to put purpose officially because of bylaw but hope for neutrality.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 16—Realizing that no other New England conference since the World War presented such a challenge to New England club women, delegates to the 29th annual meeting of the New England Conference of the State Federations of Women's Clubs, at their closing session this morning, adopted the following expression of their attitude toward the present world crisis: "Because of the present world crisis, and loving our democracy as we do, we the women of this assembly of the New England Conference wishing to rededicate ourselves to the service of our Country, determine to do all in our power to keep this Country out of war with honor."

This action was the result of yesterday's controversy over the presentation of a resolution opposing United States participation in foreign wars. Because it was objected that it was contrary to the bylaws of the organization to vote on such a resolution, the day ended without any action being taken although the Resolutions Committee was besieged by demands from the attending clubwomen excited over press reports of conditions in Europe.

War Antidemocratic

Citizens of the United States must concert every effort to keep out of war, if they want to conserve democracy, Dr. Waldo E. Stephens, former Columbia University professor, told the Conference in an address, "In the Shadow of Foreign Banners."

"When a democracy goes to war," he declared, "it ceases to be a democracy. It must surrender to the modern military machine that rules in time of war."

How to keep out of war—which was the paramount question in the minds of women present—hinges largely on how much the people are willing to pay to keep out of it, the speaker said. In his opinion, the United States cannot keep out of war unless it can adjust its economic order to sustain its own people and keep goods out of the war zone. "It is absurd to think that we can be involved economically in international affairs and not get into war," he declared.

Catering to Foreign Markets

As in the case of the last war, the difficulty is that the U. S. economic system has long been keyed to production for foreign markets, Dr. Stephens explained. When the war broke out in 1914 and the foreign mercantile marine was withdrawn from transporting U. S. goods, factories and farms went right on producing until there was a terrific glut in all warehouses, he said. In order to avoid a breakdown of the economic system at home, the Government made a deliberate attempt to move the goods by underwriting the building of ships and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Bay State Living Costs Reported Slightly Lower

Boston News Today

Living Cost Found In Slight Decline

The cost of living in Massachusetts, as reported today by the State Division on the Necessaries of Life, dropped slightly last month, as compared with August, 1937.

While food and meat prices declined, prices of men's shoes, hats, shirts and men's and women's underwear, cotton goods and women's hosiery, advanced, department statistics showed.

National Guard Events Announced

By proclamation of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, tomorrow will be observed as National Guard Day.

In virtually every city and town throughout the State National Guardsmen will display their wares, ranging from signalling equipment to big anti-aircraft guns. The Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, has issued an invitation to citizens to witness the demonstrations, and to attend "open house" in the State's 43 armories during the evening.

Exercises will be held on Boston Common tomorrow afternoon when Governor Hurley will deliver a radio address.

National Guard Day was substituted this year in Massachusetts for the annual observance of Constitution Day.

Canton Gambling Resort Is Raided

On the complaint of a woman who reported that her husband had gambled a large sum of money at the establishment, and lost, State Police late yesterday afternoon broke down doors on the third floor of the Brooks Block, in, Canton Square, Canton, arrested 65 men and seized or destroyed equipment in what police said was the most elaborately outfitted and commodious horse-betting parlor ever raided in this part of the State.

The raid was carried on without the knowledge of the Canton Police Department. The troopers found a "board room" type of gambling resort with a cashier and pay-off windows similar to those at race tracks. Lieut. John F. McLaughlin, who led the raiding party, required each of the 65 men detained to identify himself before being admitted to bail. Thomas E. Casey of Canton was arrested on a charge of maintaining and promoting the enterprise.

Boston Reported Leading in Sales

With the Boston Sales Crusade in full swing and its "Sales Mean Jobs" buttons appearing on thousands of lapels, the city is leading the nation in retail sales, according to preliminary Federal Reserve Board figures, Edwin C. Johnson, chairman of the crusade, announced today.

An effort is now being made, he declared, to enroll not only retail stores but also manufacturing concerns and other business firms in this area. Those who enroll distribute buttons to employees and also use posters and windshield stickers counselling buyers to spend freely now so as to increase activity and employment in stores and in local factories which supply a portion of their stocks.

Peregrinations Of an Auto Suit

Back in December, 1935, Aaron Marshall Jones of Boston turned in a Chrysler car as part payment toward a $695 DeSoto and gave his check for $450 for the balance. On the day following the transaction he returned the DeSoto, claiming it was not as represented, and stopped payment on his check.

Yesterday Mr. Jones learned from the Supreme Judicial Court that he cannot recover for the car he returned. In the meantime, he lost in an attempt to get back his old Chrysler.

Mr. Jones had the Chrysler temporarily. He got it back by replevin but had to return it after the replevin suit was decided against him.

Next he brought suit against the automobile agency, the Le May-Lieb Corporation, for damages for alleged conversion of the DeSoto, which had been sold for $745. The Municipal Court awarded him damages of $295 but the Supreme Court reversed this verdict. The high court said the defendant lost its lien on the car when it delivered it to Jones but that the lien was revived when the car was returned. The dealer, therefore, the court said, had the right to sell the car.

The court declined to say whether Mr. Jones "can have relief in any form in any action or whether the unfortunate position in which he finds himself is an unavoidable consequence of the failure of his attempt to rescind."

Politics in the Potato Patch; Two Governors in Picking Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT FAIRFIELD, Maine, Sept. 16—Now that Gov. Lewis O. Barrows has just completed one gubernatorial contest, in his defeat of Louis J. Brann on Tuesday, he is preparing for another—a potato-picking contest. His gubernatorial opponent this time will not be a "state of Mainer" but an Idahoan—Gov. Barzilla W. Clark. The two chief executives will don overalls, roll up their sleeves, and "dig in" to settle once and for all their potato-picking prowess, which has been a bone of contention between them for more than a year.

This contest is to be a feature of what is called "the nation's greatest agricultural sporting event," the International Potato-Picking Championship Contest, to be held here Sept. 28.

Quick to appreciate the sportsmanship of the Idaho Governor in coming here to lend his prestige to the affair, Aroostook citizens today were planning to give him a royal welcome. He will be greeted by the town band, and later will see several of the large Aroostook potato fields.

The site of the contest, it was announced today, will be the field of Katahdin potatoes owned jointly by Austin Buck and B. S. Smith, both of this town.

Whatever the interest may be in the match between Governor Barrows and Governor Clark, it has far from overshadowed the main event of the day when contestants will vie for international potato-picking honors. Pickers from 14 states and five Canadian Provinces have been invited to compete.

So wide is the interest in the contest and so keen the competition, a coast-to-coast broadcast over a chain of 107 stations will bring the event to listeners in all parts of the United States and Canada.

The champion this year will need to pick more than 86 pecks of potatoes during the time limit of 15 minutes if he expects to better the record set last year by Robert Hallet of Mars Hill.

Inaugurated last year by the Maine Development Commission, the International Potato-Picking Championship Contest leaped overnight into the limelight as one of the country's most popular agricultural events.

Gov. Aiken Reports A 30-Cent Campaign

By the Associated Press

Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 16

The campaign expenditures of Gov. George D. Aiken (R), renominated at Tuesday's primary, totaled 30 cents, according to a statement filed with the Secretary of State yesterday.

The amount, believed the smallest primary expense ever filed by a Vermont Governor, represented postage on petitions requested by supporters.

Bankruptcy Act in Effect In Boston Soon

Amended measure plans to give more prompt administration and to relieve court pressure.

The amended National Bankruptcy Act, which has undergone extensive alterations in the past five years, principally at the suggestion of the National Bankruptcy Conference, goes into effect in Boston one week from today.

Major changes in the plan designed to give more prompt administration and to relieve the court from the pressure of administrative duties, and sections and passages which have been clarified, were pointed out today by Arthur M. Brown, clerk of the Federal District Court.

Under the amended Act, the petition in bankruptcy (voluntary or involuntary) is also a formal application for discharge in bankruptcy. Hitherto, the law required the filing of a second petition for discharge within one year after adjudication as a bankrupt. Frequently an attorney forgot to file this petition for discharge, with the result that his client was still liable for the full amount of his debt, with all his rights as bankrupt gone.

Formerly, also, only creditors could abject to a bankrupt's discharge. The United States Attorney is now empowered to protest where a third party has provided him with information on which an objection might be raised. The Court itself may now ask the Federal attorney to examine the accounts of a bankrupt and, if public policy indicates, object to the discharge.

The court, under the law, is compelled to appoint a trustee if claims total more than $250,000. This changes the principle of the Massachusetts Federal Court to leave the bankrupt in possession of the property in the absence of any well grounded objection.

Wage earners are now allowed to petition the Federal Court for a composition out of future earnings. A composition is an offer to creditors to pay a percentage of the amount owed. The entry fee for wage earners will be $15, one-half the previous charge. The law still forbids bringing an involuntary petition against wage earners.

The United States, or a State, or a municipality now has the right to apply for an extension of time in which to prove its claims.

Under the Act, creditors receive approximately 10 days more for filing claims, which must be filed within six months after the date of the first creditors' meeting.

Sect. 77-B has not been changed in substance, but greatly improved in drafting and in clarification of its provisions.

Mayor of Revere Seeks Re-election

Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere, who with others is scheduled to go on trial in the Superior Court in October following an investigation of alleged gaming conditions in Revere, made formal announcement today of his candidacy for re-election for a third term.

Yankee Businessmen Fear Trade Threats In Southern Politics

James W. Hook
President of the New England Council, who fears serious threat to New England trade from South.

U. S. subsidies to South called unfair — Real threat to New England looms, Council is told.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., Sept. 16—Yankee traders, here for the fifty-second Quarterly Meeting of the New England Council, heard strenuous protests against use of political pressure by Southern competitors to win the industrial level that has been attained in New England through ingenuity and hard work.

Prof. Malcolm Keir of Dartmouth warned the businessmen gathered from all parts of New England that, "The competition of the Southeast never threatened New England industries and people more than at the present moment."

Hook Issues Challenge

To this warning, James W. Hook, President of the New England Council, added a challenge: "For the South to expand its industrial activity upon the base of its own wealth of mineral, agricultural, and other natural resources is one thing. For her to expand by making it necessary for northern industries to go out of business or move South because of subsidies or other special considerations, direct or indirect, is quite another."

The situation facing these New England businessmen of 1938 is strikingly similar to that confronting their forebears before the Civil War. Back in the early 1860's Boston newspapers carried reports of the movement of cotton mills to the South, and there was general perturbance over the spectacle of a New England, poor in natural resources, losing out to a South lush in everything needed, including water power and cheap labor.

Students interested in the connection between economics and war have hinted that the sudden interest of some wealthy Bostonians in the Abolitionist cause of William Lloyd Garrison paralleled the growing threat to New England industry.

Such a conclusion may be entirely unwarranted; certainly no civil war is in prospect today. It can be said, however, that to New England industry as a whole the threat—indeed, the actuality—of Southern competition ranks high on the list of problems clamoring for solution.

Meeting Would Be Welcome

At today's meeting of the New England Council no formula for solution was forthcoming, although Mr. Hook suggested that: "If the day arrives when a group of Southern business leaders feel that they would like to sit down with a similar group from New England, certainly we of the Council would welcome the opportunity to meet with them and join in the discussion of our common problems."

Except for this opening of a door for compromise, the tenor of the conference was generally for a stiffening against further encroachments from the South.

The economic consequences of the Southern threat were pictured by Professor Keir who said: "New England people are well aware that leadership in cotton textiles has passed from New England to the Southeast. That the knitting industry is moving in the same direction is not so well known. The wool industry has started along the same path with little attention being paid the movement by New Englanders. The paper, leather, and shoe industries of New England no longer are undisputed leaders.

Southeast Resources Superior

"If," continued Professor Keir, "New England loses to the Southeast its primary textile, shoe, and paper manufactures, it is bound also in time to lose the industries that make the machinery for the primary manufactures.

"The Southeast is vastly superior to New England in its mineral deposits, its forest areas, and its plentiful supply of cheap labor," Professor Keir said. "In water power the two regions are about equal."

Mr. Hook declared that the new wages and hours bill will not neutralize the South's longstanding wage advantages, because it permits regional differentials.

"For the North," said Mr. Hook, "to object sharing its substance and markets in order that the South may advance will bring down upon it the charge of selfishness. Little interest will be shown in the logic underlying her answer which is that if she does share her markets and substance with the South, then New England herself might be heading toward the fate of those whom she is helping."

Shop With Safety In Worcester Is Retailers' Slogan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16—Refusing to accede to the demand of some of its members to ask Chief of Police Thomas F. Foley to increase the 25-mile speed limit in Worcester's six months safety campaign which opened Sept. 1, the Mercantile Committee of the Chamber of Commerce went on record this week as endorsing the campaign and announced that it had adopted the slogan of "Shop With Safety in Worcester."

Merchants had complained to the Committee that the 25-mile speed limit was so slow that out-of-city shoppers were being "frightened away" from Worcester stores through fear of receiving a "ticket" for exceeding the speed limit. The Committee, after a conference with Chief Foley and members of the Accident Prevention Bureau of the Police Department, issued a statement to the effect that it found no grounds for the apprehension of some merchants that Worcester stores were losing business because of the drive.

Statistics from the Accident Bureau prove conclusively the effectiveness of the drive in the fact that there has been no fatal accidents since the first of the month, and only one, wherein a five-year-old child received two fractured legs, that could be termed serious. The members of the Mercantile Committee were of the opinion that the 25-mile speed limit and its strict enforcement by the Police gave out-of-city shoppers a feeling of security while in the city limits that they never enjoyed in the past.

Chickens, Turkeys, and Hams Featured in Week-End Market

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Although beef usually shows an increase in demand about this time of year—the interim between hot weather foods and the annual poultry "festival" of November and December—the thrifty housewives who shop carefully apparently are steering away from beef to a greater extent than usual just now. Prices of beef are virtually unchanged and more than a few buyers aver that the cost turns them to other foods.

Chain stores are featuring chickens, turkeys, and hams this week end, and when large retailers push specific items, the shopper usually feels that the price of those items is about "right." Perhaps that is the reason for the failure of beef prices to rise at a time when consumption is supposed to increase.

Some buyers apparently prefer to pay 25 cents a pound for chicken or fowl, which is the figure some chain stores ask today, than to pay 29 cents for chuck and rib roasts in the same stores. Market men admit poultry sales are increasing.

At Faneuil Hall stalls the prices are at least four cents a pound or more above the chain store level. Turkeys are 45 cents in some stalls.

Prices Quoted

Ham is featured by large retail food marts at 25 cents a pound. Turkeys of 8 to 10 lb. average weights are offered at 27 cents a pound in the same stores.

Sea food is still available in wide variety. Swordfish is offered at 25 cents a pound today by one of the biggest chain store systems but the season is rapidly drawing to a close so far as local fishermen and native fish are concerned. Imports of swordfish from Canada are falling off materially but Japan is just beginning to ship frozen swordfish to Boston again after a lapse of several weeks. Two large lots arrived at Boston this week. More are expected shortly.

Another sea food of interest to consumers is the fancy Rhode Island scallop, now in the market at 70 cents a pound. Sea scallops are offered at 30 cents. Eastern halibut can be found at 40 cents and western salmon around 35 to 40 cents.

Fruits and Vegetables

Fruits and late vegetables are arriving on the markets in quantities, including, pears, apples, grapes, squash, and celery. Squash is available in some of the Faneuil Hall stalls at 6 cents a pound, while new Maine potatoes are offered in the area around 30 cents a peck. Boston market celery brings 25 cents a bunch and the native Concord grapes are found in profusion for 25 cents for two-quart baskets. Fifty cents will buy a peck of native Sheldon pears. Apples are high. Down town sellers want 40 to 50 cents a dozen for fancy McIntosh apples. Gravenstein apples can be had at four pounds for 25 cents.

Eggs are advancing in price. And since the law requiring eggs to be sold on a four-class graded basis went into effect recently, housewives are getting more familiar with such things as peewees, pullets, medium, and large. The largest choice native eggs are held at 60 cents in Faneuil Hall and at various prices under that in neighborhood stores and along the highways where motorists can shop in the front yard of the farm.

Leon Stone.

R. I. Party Contests Develop; State Airport Nearly Finished

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16—Prospect of scrambles for party nominations to two high offices appeared this week in Rhode Island.

Representative John M. O'Connell announced he would not seek reelection to Congress. His retirement from the field, after earlier announcements he would run again, assured a contest for the Democratic nomination to the Congressional seat from the Second Rhode Island District.

The other nomination promising a contest is the Republican selection for Lieutenant Governor. Former Congressman Charles F. Risk revealed he would be a candidate for the nomination. Rumors said at least one other Republican would enter the race to contest Mr. Risk's nomination.

Democratic and Republican conventions, at which nominees will be selected, will be held Sept. 29 and 30. William H. Vanderbilt, (R), and Gov. Robert E. Quinn, (D), are virtually assured of nominations for Governor. Aime J. Forand, (D), will be a candidate for renomination to Congress.

Airport About Ready

Nearing completion at the Rhode Island State Airport, Hillsgrove, R. I., is the $300,000 State-owned hangar being constructed with PWA assistance.

The contractor reported this week work was well ahead of schedule, and the structure is expected to be ready for use in about three weeks.

The main part of the hangar has two huge doors, each weighing 20 tons and each 28 feet high and 131 feet long. The doors open upward and inward, and are operated either manually or with electric motors.

Charter Plan Endorsed

The charter reform plan for Providence, advocated by a nonpartisan league for charter reform, was endorsed this week by Mrs. Gertrude M. Wolfenson, Executive Secretary of the Rhode Island League of Women Voters. She described the plan as "simple and easily understood by the voters" and expressed the opinion it would reduce costs, increase services, and result in better Government for the city.

School Bus Strike

Seventeen school children in Burrillville went on strike this week, demanding a bus to replace the passenger sedan now operated as a school bus. Parents supported the strike. The strikers refused to ride in the vehicle and did not appear for their classes. Parents claim that the seven-passenger sedan used to transport the children frequently carries 20 children. The overcrowding has led to two mishaps, they say.

Scallop Season

The scallop season opened in Rhode Island this week. A fleet of more than 50 boats, cleared for action the night before, moved out for the scallop beds at sunrise Monday, Sept. 12. Most of the boats left from docks at Wickford, Warren and Bristol. The season for scalloping continues, dawn to dark daily, until Jan. 15. Boats are permitted to gather no more than 15 bushels daily. Individuals without a license are permitted to gather one bushel a day for their own use.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Hellzapoppin," featuring Olsen and Johnson, Barton and Mann. Marked by extreme vulgarity. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Fenway and Paramount—
"Spawn of the North," with George Raft, Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 12:25, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Safety in Numbers," with Jed Prouty, Spring Byington and Russell Gleason. Fenway: 2:30, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Uptown—
"We're Going to be Rich," with Victor McLaglen and Gracie Fields. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "Letter of Introduction," with Adolphe Menjou, Andrea Leeds and Charlie McCarthy. 3:45, 6:50, 10.

Exeter—
Gracie Fields and Victor McLaglen in "We're Going to Be Rich." 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. Also "The Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:40, 6:35, 9:30.

Boston—
"Gold Diggers in Paris," with Hugh Hubert, Rudy Vallee and Rosemary Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "The Rat," 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Metropolitan—

"Four's a Crowd," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also Lynne Overman, Evelyn Keyes and William Frawley in "Sons of the Legion." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Boy Meets Girl," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:26, 9:30. Also "Tenth Avenue Kid," with Tommy Ryan. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
Janet Gaynor, Robert Montgomery, and Franchot Tone in "I Loves Has Nancy." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 5, 7:45, 10:35. Also "The Chaser," with Dennis O'Keefe, Ann Morris, and Lewis Stone. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 12:55, 3, 6:35, 9:15.

Strand—
"Hawaii Calls," with Bobby Breen and Ned Sparks. Also Alice Brady in "Goodbye Broadway."

Repertory and Medford Square—
Alice Faye and Fred Allen in "Sally, Irene and Mary." Also "Murder in Greenwich Village," with Richard Arlen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour to Budapest," "How Walt Disney Makes a Cartoon," "The Overture to Tannhauser," "Tupapaoo," "Ted Husing's Sporting Quiz," latest news reels and other shorts. 8:24.

Keith Memorial—
"My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Henie. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Meet the Girls," with June Lang. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Ladies in Distress," with Polly Moran. 2, 5:04, 8:08. Also Charlie McCarthy in "Letter of Introduction." 3:30, 6:34, 9:32.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Cowboy From Brooklyn," with Dick Powell. 2:35, 6:10, 9:45. Also "The Toy Wife," starring Luise Rainer and Melvyn Douglas. 4, 7:35.

Tremont—
Charles McCarthy in "Goldwyn Follies." Also "Victoria the Great," with Anton Walbrook and Anna Neagle. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Warner Baxter in "I'll Give a Million." 3:15, 6:30, 9:20. Also Humphrey Bogart in "Racket Busters." 1:55, 5, 8.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." Also 4 of the Walt Disney's newest hits, plus "The Man Without a Country." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, Lew Lehr comedy, travelogue and other shorts. Continuous from 9:15 a. m.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Also "Steel Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Maginnis will conduct the guidance tour on The Barbizon Painters. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Wagner Labor Act Violation Charged

Charges were filed with the National Labor Relations Board today by the Independent Textile Union of America holding the Argone Worsted Company of Woonsocket, R. I., guilty of violating the Wagner Act by interfering with the rights of employees to organize.

Following a strike back in September, 1936, the Worsted Company has persistently refused to rehire 34 individuals who were active in strike proceedings, the Union complains. The Labor Board has set Sept. 26 for the hearing in the City Hall, Woonsocket, according to Dr. A. Howard Myers, New England Director of the National Labor Relations Board.

What the Politicians Say

Leverett Saltonstall, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, at Greater Boston rallies:

"So many trying and torturing events have occurred within the last 10 years that only he who has blinded himself to the facts can fail to see the dire need for honest, capable, tried, and true public servants if democracy is to survive. . . .

"Some candidates for office make promises they never intend to keep. Others forget their pledges because of political expediency. In all the public offices which I have ever held, I have always kept every promise I ever made and I always will. My public record is one of sincerity, integrity, and truth. I stand on that record."

Whitcomb Program

Richard Whitcomb, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor:

"The time is ripe for the Republican Party to go before the people of Massachusetts and say, 'we offer you an experienced administrator who has proven that he can get the co-operation of the people who work for the Government, so that they will work together.'"

Russell Attack

Richard M. Russell, candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination:

"My opponents have tried to make much of the fact that I failed at election two years ago, but they do not tell you that the Ninth Congressional District is the strongest Republican district in Massachusetts. They do not tell you that I was urged to run for Congress by such men as Senator Walsh, Ex-Governor Ely, and many outstanding representatives of the Administration in Washington, including James Roosevelt, son of the President. They do not tell you that if Hurley, Curley, or Kelly had been running in my place for the Ninth Congressional office they would have been overwhelmingly beaten, as is borne out by election returns from that section."

Hurley Hits Kelly

Gov. Charles F. Hurley, seeking renomination; attacking Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly:

"His platform is built entirely of so-called pledges to the people which could not be redeemed if he were Governor for the remainder of his life. For example, he says that if elected, he will compel electric-light companies to furnish free bulbs to consumers. How can he do it? The Supreme Court has ruled it would be a direct violation of the Constitution. This decision was rendered months ago. As a lawyer, the young man knows about it. But, he continues to repeat the absurd statement wherever he finds an audience. I ask again, how can he keep this pledge? How can be override a decision of the Supreme Court? Would he set himself above the Court? Would he abolish the Court and make himself the interpreter of the laws of the Commonwealth?"

Curley and Youth

James M. Curley; former Governor, candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination:

"Giving assistance to the youth of the Commonwealth is one of the most vital problems we face today. No words of mine can describe the anguish in these young hearts who stand by as time rolls on, carrying not the faintest hope to stimulate their cherished ambitions of life. Down through the centuries work has been the saving grace and salvation of man. It is the opinion of the most brilliant minds that work is necessary to the happiness and well being of mankind. It is our duty, the duty of the people of Massachusetts to provide work for all those deserving and willing, who dwell within the confines of the State."

Kelly Demands Rates

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor:

"I am glad to see I forced Governor Hurley's Insurance Commissioner to at least issue a statement today. He says that there will be no increase in the automobile insurance dates for 1939 and some decreases."

Townsend Candidate

William H. McMasters, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor and independent Townsend candidate:

"The Townsend proposal is that a direct grant of not more than $200 a month be made to these persons (60 years or over), everyone of whom must, at once, give up any employment in which he has been engaged. This would automatically bring 5,000,000 or more young people into employment at once to take their places. With this Federal monthly annuity, every one of these men and women will cease to receive any more money or aid of any sort from their city or town. . . . But the Townsend plan does not stop there. The new plan says every recipient must use all of his money each month. If he fails to spend this money the grant for the next month will be cut to make the difference."

Mrs. MacDowell to Speak

A lecture recital on the "MacDowell Colony" will be given tonight by Mrs. Edward MacDowell, wife of the former composer at East Weymouth, Mass. The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides of the colony in Peterborough, N. H., to be followed by a program of the composer's own compositions.

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Experts to Study Census Problems In Distribution

Problems pertaining to the gathering and compiling of a world census of dsitribution are to come up for discussion by outstanding European and American authorities at a special meeting called in advance of the two-day Boston Conference on Distribution, it was announced today by Daniel Bloomfield, director of the Conference which is to be held Sept. 26 and 27 at the Hotel Statler.

The preconference meeting will be held Sunday evening, Sept. 25, at the Statler, for which special papers covering the American experience with a census of retail distribution are being prepared by Dr. Vergil D. Reed, Assistant Director of the United States Bureau of the Census; A. B. Gunnarson, Manager of the Domestic Distribution Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. Werner K. Gabler, consulting managing engineer and economist. These papers are being sent to those who will attend this special meeting, in advance of the meeting, for study and analysis to the end that the discussion may be facilitated.

A summary of efforts made in different European countries concerning censuses of distribution is being prepared by the International Chamber of Commerce and will be presented at the special meeting by John Ryan of London.

The proceedings of this meeting as well as the entire two-day conference are to be radiocast throughout the world by short-wave station W1XAL.

A special committee on arrangements has been appointed to make the stay of the scores of European visitors to the Conference, a pleasant one, it was disclosed today by Director Bloomfield. William Chamberlain of the State Street Trust Company heads the committee.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 322 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain — Week days, 9:15 a. m. and 2:45 p. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury — Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6, and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 6 p. m. (15.25mc), 19.6m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 6 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m., W1XAL.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 7:15 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 4:45 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester — No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; week days, 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:20 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4:05 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 6 p. m. (15.25mc), 19.6m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 6 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m., W1XAL.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

*Daylight saving time.

Coffee Storage Rate Attacked

Boston port's continuous battle for a place in the sun of world trade is waged merrily on, in the face of declining tonnage and the tendency of competing ports to consider official rulings as more or less scraps of paper, without laying themselves open to so serious charges.

Latest set back to what was at first considered a victory for the port of Boston, comes in the failure of New York steamship companies to charge storage rates for coffee left on piers after expiration of free time allowed, that are considered "standard scale."

Some months ago the Boston Port Authority, working with Philadelphia, Norfolk and Baltimore port interests, "won" the Storage and Import Property case before the United States Maritime Commission, wherein New York was accused of discrimination in granting low storage rates or none at all for goods left on piers for long intervals. Other ports could not grant such concessions.

10-Day Limit

Following the ruling of the Commission, the respondents established the prescribed 10-day limit of free time at their New York piers, applicable to all import commodities. They also established, for application after free time, a standard scale of storage or penalty charges on all traffic or commodities.

But coffee from South Central America and the Caribbean which was the object of the litigation, was not included in the standard scale of charges, according to the Maritime Commission. On this coffee, the respondents established charges materially lower than the standard scale on other traffic.

The Boston Port Authority and others protested and the Maritime Commission institute another investigation, this time into the lawfulness and propriety of respondents' charges on this coffee traffic.

The Commission in its decision in the original case stated that the establishment of "merely nominal charges for storeage after free time . . . would plainly violate the spirit of the order."

Brief Filed

A brief in the case has just been filed with the Maritime Commission, the Boston Port Authority declared today, citing the exceptions taken to the report proposed by Examiner F. J. Horan, which would hold the rates on coffee as not unlawful.

The brief requests the Commission to reject the examiner's finding that the practice and charges on coffee are not unlawful and to find that "the commercial practice of importers of coffee in using respondents' piers for warehouse purposes while sales are being consummated, is not a valid justification for concessions in storage charges to such importers to save them private warehouse expense."

The Commission is also asked to find that the "charges have not been justified; that the alleged competition of the port of New Orleans is substantially non-existent and that to the limited extent that New Orleans competition does exist, respondents, the port of New York and importers of coffee for resale, could effectively compete with that port at respondents' standard scale of charges at New York."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Sept. 17

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Maguire Position On PWA Job Stirs R. I. Politicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16—Rhode Island political leaders are awaiting an announcement from Charles A. Maguire, Commissioner of Public Works, as to whether he will resign his $7,000-a-year position here and accept a post as consulting engineer on the proposed $20,000,000 Metropolitan Sewer Project which would pay him approximately four times that amount. On his decision rests much campaign ammunition which will be used by the Republican Party.

The commissioner had indicated he intended to hold both positions if the PWA appointment was approved. This announcement was not received with popular acclaim.

Gov. Robert E. Quinn refuses to comment on the probable appointment. He is expected to discuss the matter when he visits Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, in Washington for a conference on the $45,000,000 PWA program which the former has held up because of the failure of the Governor to call a special election to allow the taxpayers to vote sufficient money to match the Federal grant. The Governor recently went to Washington in the hope of having President Roosevelt act on the matter but no success was reported.

It is reported in State and political circles that Mr. Maguire will shortly resign his city post to take over the PWA post providing it is approved. His term expires next spring.

Mr. Ickes has made it clear that he would not approve dual office-holding, but there is a rumor that he might change his mind. He is expected to be the major speaker at the Democratic Convention here.

Tonight's Radio Specials

Primary Campaign Talks

Democratic:

6:15 WEEI E. Rose
6:30 WEEI O. Gallagher
6:45 WMEX For J. M. Curley
7:00 WEEI J. M. Curley
7:30 WMEX For J. Dowd
7:45 WNAC O. Gallagher
7:45 WMEX W. E. Foley
8:00 WBZ J. M. Curley
8:15 WAAB For J. Dowd
8:30 WBZ T. H. Buckley
8:30 WMEX J. M. Curley
8:45 WAAB J. C. White
8:45 WBZ W. P. Yoerg
9:15 WAAB G.A. Murray
9:30 WAAB J. A. Kelliher
10:00 WBZ Kelly rally
10:00 WAAB C. F. Hurley
10:30 WMEX P. McDonough
10:45 WNAC R. M. Russell
11:00 WAAB For J. Dowd
11:15 WAAB J. A. Kelliher

Republican:

6:05 WBZ C. P. Howard
6:25 WBZ K. D. Johnson
6:45 WAAB T. H. Braden
7:00 WBZ R. Whitcomb
7:15 WBZ J. Haigis for K. D. Johnson
7:45 WBZ H. T. Cahill
8:15 WBZ W. H. McMasters
8:30 WEEI R. Bradford
8:30 WAAB R. G. Wilson, Jr.
9:00 WAAB W. L. Bishop
9:15 WBZ F. Butler

7:30 **WEEI** "Adventures in Science": interview with Dr. Harold Urey, discoverer of "Heavy water," by Paul Woodbridge.

9:00 **WBZ** "The El Speaks Out—Cold Facts versus Hot Air," Edward E. Whiting, chairman of the board of public trustees of the Boston Elevated, in answer to political charges.

9:00 **WEEI** "Hollywood Hotel": dramatization of "Bulldog Drummond," with Herbert Marshall, Charles Butterworth, H. B. Warner, and Frieda Inescort; Frances Langford; Jean Sablon; Victor Young's Orchestra.

10:15 **WEEI** Constitution Day program from Hollywood: Jeannette McDonald; Gary Cooper; Eddie Cantor; speakers.

10:45 **WEEI** "American Viewpoints": "The United States Merchant Marine Looks Ahead," Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of Maritime Commission.

11:15 **WBZ** "Music As You Desire It": recordings of Ferde Grofe's "Mississippi" and "Grand Canyon" Suites, by Paul Whiteman's Concert Orchestra; Paul Robeson, baritone.

11:30 **WAAB** "Nation's Playhouse": second part of dramatization of life of Richard Wagner, composer.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
Feature Programs Appear in Blackface—Eastern Daylight Saving Time

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Interlude; news	"Tune Types"; vocalists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"		Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30	Del Casino, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Collier Award	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportsnots	News; pol. talk; revue	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15	Tennis résumé	Tennis résumé; pol. talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Political talk	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Sports reports	Sport reports
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Political talk	Political talk
7:00	Political talk	Political talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:15	Soprano	Political talk	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Adult Education	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Political talk
7:45	Amer. Folk Singers	Political talk	Political talk	dramatic sketch	Pol. talk; Voice of Israel
8:00	"First Nighter";	Political talk	Lucille Manners, so-	"Musical Album"	"Voice of Israel"
8:15	drama	Political talk	prano; Revelers Quar-	Political talk	"Voice of Israel"
8:30	Political talk	Political talk	tet; Robert Simmons;	Political talk	Political talk; music
8:45	"Dance Rhythms"	Political talk	Frank Black's Orch.	Political talk	Dance music
9:00	"Hollywood Hotel";	"The El Speaks Out"	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Political talk	Dramatization
9:15	music and dra-	Political talk	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Political talk	Dramatization
9:30	matic program;	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	Political talk	"On Wings of Song"
9:45	guest stars	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"On Wings of Song"
10:00	"World Dances"	Political rally	Wayne King's Orchestra	Political rally	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:15	Constitution Day	Political rally	Wayne King's Orchestra	Political rally	Network speaker
10:30	Barry Wood; orch.	Political rally	B. Rabinoff, violinist	Political rally	Political talk
10:45	"Viewpoints"	Political rally	Political talk	Political rally	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Political talk	Request Serenade
11:15	Henry Busse's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Political talk	Request Serenade
11:30	O. Allston's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45	O. Allston's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00	Children's program	Morin Sisters	Saturday Morning Club;	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15	Children's program	Rex Griffith, tenor	orchestra; soloists	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:30	New York State's	N. Y. State's Constitu-	N. Y. State's Constitu-	N. Y. State's Constitu-	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Constitution An-	tion Anniversary: Ad-	tion Anniversary: Ad-	tion Anniversary: Ad-	"Shopping With You"
11:00	niversary: Ad-	dress by President	dress by President	dress by President	"Music for Madame"
11:15	dress by Presi-	Roosevelt; others	Roosevelt; others	Roosevelt; others	"Jam Session"
11:30	sident Roosevelt;	Political talk; children's	Instrumental Ensemble	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	others	program	Instrumental Ensemble	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00	Amateur golf	News; musicale; Dance	Voice, violin, and organ	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Amateur golf	Revue; stocks	recital	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Enoch Light's Or.	National Grange pro-	"Along Gypsy Trails"	Italian music program	Political talk; forecasts
12:45	News Service	gram	"Along Gypsy Trails"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	Columbia Concert	National Grange pro-	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Hall	gram	Hillbilly Duo	Voice and organ	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	National Guard	Music; speaker	'Hum and Strum'; songs	Voice and organ	"Radio Rangers"
1:45	Review	Ray Kinney's Hawaiians	Popular songs; violin	Joyce Trio	"Short Story Editor"
2:00	National tennis	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	"Gloom Chasers"	Religious talk
2:15	and golf finals	Bill Krenz's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Sport relay	"Week-End Varieties"
2:30	National tennis	Piano Duo	"Golden Melodies"; or-	Sport reports	"Week-End Varieties"
2:45	and golf finals	Burt Farber's Orchestra	chestra; vocal soloists	Political talk	Songs
3:00	National tennis	Rakov's Orchestra	"Rhythm and Rhyme";	Bees - Pittsburgh base-	Edna Carter, songs
3:15	and golf finals	Rakov's Orchestra	soloists; orchestra	ball game	Sport reports
3:30	National tennis	"Rendezvous"; Ricardo's	"Swingology"; popular	Bees - Pittsburgh base-	Sport reports
3:45	and golf finals	Orchestra	soloists; orchestra	ball game	Sport reports
4:00	National tennis	"Club Matinee"	Stamp program	Bees - Pittsburgh base-	Jack Ward
4:15	and golf finals	"Club Matinee"	"Men of West"; quartet	ball game	Sport reports
4:30	National tennis	"Club Matinee"	Rollini Trio	Bees - Pittsburgh base-	Sport reports
4:45	and golf finals	"Club Matinee"	Rollini Trio	ball game	Sport reports
5:00	National Guard	Music; "Trio Time";	Judy and Lanny, songs	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	program	vocal and string trios.	"Top Hatters"; orch.	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30	"Boston Hour"	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	"The Kidnodlers"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Revue; pol. talk	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Sport program	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00	News; sportsnots	News; pol. talk; music	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15	Political talk	Lou Martin's Or.; news	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Political talk	Sport commentator	Studio talk	Sport results	Sport reports
6:45	Political talk	Tennis résumé	"Musical Rendezvous"	Political talk	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00	"Exploring Music";	"Message of Israel";	Golf championship	News Service	"Swing At It"
7:15	B. Hermann, cond.	"Message of Israel"	Dance music	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	Tennis commentator
7:30	Network program	Jim's Question Bee	"Sports of the Week"	"Musical Album"	Organ recital
7:45	Network program	Jim's Question Bee	Political talk	"Impressions"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00	Saturday Night	James Vahey; El talk	"Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim"
8:15	Swing Club	Political talk	garten"; comedy	Political talk	"Swingsters"
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.;	Political talk	"Ink Spots"	Political talk	Dance music
8:45	sketch; soloists	Musicale	Political talk	Political talk	Dance music
9:00	"Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance;	Political talk	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Spy Stories
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Political talk	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Spy Stories
9:30	"Rhythm Rendez-	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"America Dances"	Political talk	Freddie Greene's Music
9:45	vous"; orchestra	Hot Shots"	"America Dances"	Jazz Nocturne	"Down Memory Lane"
10:00	Your Hit Parade;	Political rally	"The Crickets"; music	Constitution Day Ad-	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:15	vocalists; quartet;	Political rally	and sound effects	dress: Sen. McCarron	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30	orchestra	Political rally	Constitution Day Rally:	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Soliloquy"
10:45	Constitution Day	Political rally	Col. Frank Knox	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"The Monitor News"
11:00	program	News; network program	News Service	Lane Thompson's Orch.	Dance music
11:15	Constitution Day	Network program	Weather Service	B. Cummins' Orchestra	Dance music
11:30	News	Dance Orchestra	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	A. Fielding's Orchestra
11:45	J. Gill's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	A. Fielding's Orchestra

Sunday's Features

1:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling."
1:45 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "Post's Gold"; readings, David Ross; music.
2:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), Walberg Brown String Ensemble.
2:00 **WNAC** (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; Symphonic Orchestra, direction of Frank Black; Milton Cross, master of ceremonies; guests.
2:45 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), International broadcast from Rome.
3:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music"; Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, Howard Barlow, conducting.
3:30 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "Horse and Buggy Days"; variety program with Freddie Weber, conductor.
4:30 **WEEI** (WABC — Columbia), CBC Singers from Toronto.
5:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "There Was a Woman"; dramatic sketch.
6:00 **WBZ** (WJZ — National), Summer Concert; Orchestra conducted by Joseph Cherniavsky.
6:30 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), "The Laugh Liner," with Billy House, comedian.
7:00 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), "Hobby Lobby" with Dave Elman.
7:30 **WEEI** (WABC — Columbia), "The Passing Parade," with John Nesbett.
7:30 **WNAC** (WEAF—National), "Bandwagon"; Ted Fio-Rito's Orchestra.
8:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), Mercury Theater: "Jane Eyre."
8:00 **WNAC** (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Stroud Twins; Dorothy Lamour; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy; Olympe Bradna and Gene Autry.
9:00 **WEEI** (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Symphony Orchestra-Eddy; Olympe Bradna ad Gene ductor; Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano.

By Janet Treat
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There's always a great deal of excitement when people move . . . regardless of whether it's just a family or a big store. This time it's the latter . . . and Tremont Street acquires a nice new neighbor. No less than John H. Pray & Sons . . . rug and carpet dealers since way back. Their new address is 132 Tremont, which means that they're right where Shepard's used to be; and right handy to Park Street.

This huge store allows them to spread out and expand, and gives them a better background for everything they have to show. And is easily identified, by day or night, by the well-known Pray trademark . . . four camels, each bearing a letter, which is going to bring Broadway to Tremont Street when it's lighted up at night! Their main idea seems to be to make you feel right at home the minute you get inside the store. Regardless of whether you're just looking, so you'll know just what they'll have to offer you when you do wish to buy, or are actually looking for something to take out under your arm that afternoon! For you see you are greeted by a young girl who directs you to the department you wish. The first floor is taken up by all the bric-a-brac-like stuff that goes to make a home more homey. Hammered silver trays, leather covered bottles, and such. The model house is on the fifth floor . . . which also houses draperies and curtains. Which is a grand idea because there is (or should be) a strong relationship, as far as color goes, between your rugs and your drapes. Furniture for the living room is up on the sixth floor. Sofas and secretaries and chairs and so forth. And the seventh floor deals with dining room pieces and bedroom furniture. Furniture for the various rooms is set up in well-separated groups . . . so there's no confusion.

Baby Grands And other Pianos

Now that little Edgar is getting along in years, you may be thinking of exposing him to the art of playing the piano. Which means, maybe, that you're interested in looking at good buys in the way of Baby Grands and other styles. If so, may we suggest that you take a look at the selection offered by Chickering . . . at 146 Boylston Street. Because they've got a collection that have price tags that are marked much lower than they have been for some time. Like Baby Grands for $295 and up. Or those cunning little consoles, that fit themselves right up against the wall, and take up little space in a small room, yet have an unbelievably beautiful tone . . . for $189. And up. They also have some reconditioned pianos that might interest you, too. Or returned rentals, demonstration used, and floor samples. In which case you can walk out with a Mason & Hamlin Baby Grand that was originally something like $1650 for $825. Or less than $300 for an Ivers & Pond Baby Grand that was once worth nearly $1100. And you can usually get an allowance on your old piano, and work out some kind of payment schedule, if you don't wish to pay every dollar at the same time. They're open evenings while these special prices are on.

Day-time Dresses And Evening Wear

New fall models . . . in suits, daytime dresses, and evening wear . . . are already in, and on their way, at The Opportunity Shop on Huntington Avenue just about opposite Child's Old France. For the business girl who wants to see a lot for her money, there are several cute numbers that will do double duty, for the office and a dinner and movie date that follows, for as little as $7.95. Tailored and trim. Or those two-piece affairs that have a Scotch plaid skirt topped by a cranberry red velvet belted jacket, with a matching Ascot at the neck. The same thing in green if you prefer. Other models up to $25, with a keen looking black suit that mixes in some black satin by way of a change among them.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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● Now you can buy genuine Douglas Scotsman Shoes for men at the new low price of $3.50! And these new Fall models uphold the Douglas tradition of correct style and long-wearing quality. See them at the Douglas Shoe Store.
Douglas Men's Shoes, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5.85
Boys' Shoes $2.65
Lady Douglas Shoes $3.65, $4.95
Misses' Shoes $2.00, $2.50
*Men's Normal-Treds $7.40
*Lady Douglas Normal-Treds $8.50
*(Patented, scientific features)
4 STORES IN BOSTON
‡156 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
†305 Washington Street ‡38 Hanover Street
‡635 Washington Street
‡Open evenings †Open Saturday evenings
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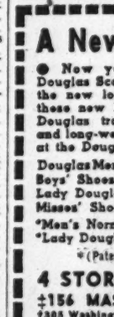
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Tearose, lace trimmed satin . . . . . tailored
satin . . . . . rayon taffeta . . . . . size . . . . .
(note taffeta comes in navy, black as well as tearose)
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STREET . . . . . .
CITY . . . . . .
STATE . . . . . Charge ☐ Check ☐ C.O.D. ☐

Pre-Fabricated House Waits Low-Cost Mass Production Before Popularity

Two years spent in one shows idea sound, but at present, says expert, prices are too high.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just two years after moving into his pre-fabricated, steel-framed home at Chapel Pines, Marblehead, Donald R. Ferris, representative for General Housing, Inc., today declared that pre-fabrication is sound, that it provides a more permanent and livable home than conventional construction . . . yet pre-fabrication as the public thinks of it "is a fallacy."

With a sweep of his hand that took in all five rooms of his solid-foundationed, factory-built dwelling, Mr. Ferris asked: "Do you know how much the public would pay for this house?" Not waiting for an answer, he replied: "About $4,000 to $5,000 at the most. Yet it cost $5,700. And it could not be duplicated today for less than $6,500 exclusive of land."

That, in a nutshell, is the Marblehead expert's answer to the popular query: "Why has pre-fabrication failed to make the public grade?" Five years ago, the mass production of homes, like automobiles, was being hailed as the answer to President Roosevelt's demands for sound, low-cost housing. But today that answer, according to the Marblehead expert, is tangled up in a maze of manufacturing processes that leaves no single corporation able to co-ordinate housing activities in the same effective manner that large automobile plants tie in with the various processes of automobile manufacture.

Cost Stands in the Way

Although well pleased with his own home—he said he would not exchange it for a higher priced conventional home—Mr. Ferris pointed out that the public had been told that pre-fabrication meant low costs. And no one can convince the average American, he said, that a pre-fabricated house of steel and asbestos-cement is worth the risk of ownership unless it can be sold at a price substantially below that of conventional construction.

But Mr. Ferris did not quibble about costs. He admitted that the pre-fabricated home costs as much if not more than a conventional home of the same dimensions. Yet the pre-fabricated home, he said, is far more durable than the conventional structure and is termite proof, firesafe, and built with an eye for the practical needs of the family.

Said Mr. Ferris:

"The conventional home is built from the outside in. The man who wants a home tells the architect he would like a Georgian, Cape Cod, Dutch Colonial or Gambrel-roof structure. So the architect takes that design and fits the rooms into the structure. But the pre-fabricator starts with a room design and builds the house around the pattern suited to family needs."

Plenty of Closets

That is why the Ferris home has no jogs in the ceilings. And every closet is a delight to the housewife's eye. Every utilitarian effect is built into the pre-fabricated home because space is provided for these effects before the house assumes its final outline. Towel closets are in the bathroom where they are needed, not in the hall. Space is made for brooms and dustpans in the kitchen. Modern architecture provides the flexibility required to build a house around its floor pattern rather than fit a floor pattern within a required exterior.

Recently Mr. Ferris built another pre-fabricated home for a client in Ipswich. He advised this client to have a cellar—his own home is built on a solid concrete foundation—for storage purposes.

Cellarless homes, he pointed out, art built to save costs in order that the $30 to $40 a month apartment house family can move into a home of its own without increasing the rent. But home living, he said, requires garden tools, ladders, lawn mowers and many other instruments incidental to home owning which must be stored somewhere other than the small garage.

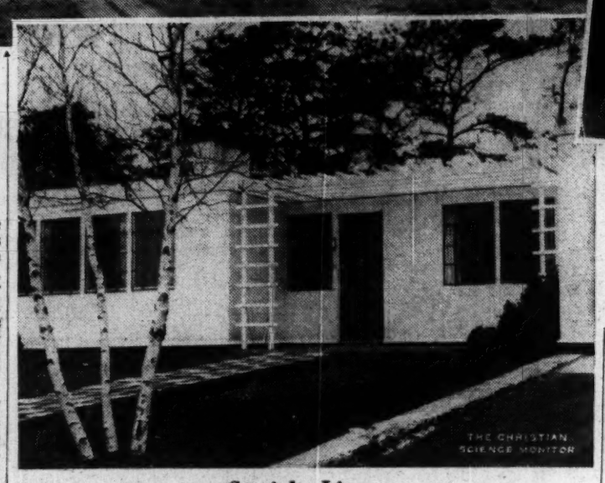
Sees Future Improvement

Pre-fabrication, Mr. Ferris continued, is still the most important housing advance of the present era because it provides the basis for sound construction at moderate costs. At any moment, he said, some inventor is liable to bring into the market a substitute for steel or some other revolutionary material that will enable pre-fabrication to take its logical place in the building field as the answer to low-cost housing demands.

But Mr. Ferris saw no immediate prospects of such a revolution, chiefly because no single company with sufficient financial backing would undertake the task of pumping $100,000,000 or so into a program of education necessary to put this type of construction over to the public.

Besides putting a basement in his house at Ipswich, Mr. Ferris installed cement-asbestos walls two inches through instead of one inch. Mineral insulation is packed into these walls, providing insulation of the highest order, he said. "We couldn't convince the average buyer," he said, "that one-inch walls were thick enough."

After two years of living, the Ferris home looks as good as new. There are no cracks in the walls, no warping or shrinking of materials. And aside from lacking a basement, Mr. Ferris has found that the pre-arranged plan provides adequately for his needs.



Comfort

Upper: The typical sun deck is part of almost every prefabricated home.

Lower: Type of prefabricated home found on Pacific Coast. Joints are sealed with glue.

Straight Lines

At Marblehead, Mass., on the Atlantic Coast is found this type of prefabricated home.

© Homes, Inc.; © Hamilton Wright, by a Staff Photographer

Beauty

Upper: One of the R. H. White prefabricated homes on the Charles River, Cambridge, Mass.

Lower: Up-and-down lines and black fireplaces are integral parts of prefabricated buildings.

Clubwomen Desire Neutral U.S.

(Continued from Page 9)

the development of new markets. In other words, the Government carried U. S. goods into the war zone instead of trying to adjust the economic system to keep them out of the war zone.

In the event of another war, will the people be willing to pay the price of such adjustment? That is the question, Dr. Stephens said.

Will they, for instance, be willing to pay a tax to maintain those who are thrown out of work? Will they endorse some arrangement to provide credit to individuals whose production will be taken out of the European market. Funds will be needed to help labor. To those who would say, "But we just can't run into all that," Dr. Stephens would reply, "But what did we run into in the last war!"

Dr. Stephens emphasized that the United States does not have to employ the Army and the Navy in order to give assistance to those countries it would like to see win the war. It can help them with raw materials and money he said. But any such help must be a direct gift, and it must somehow be done by the citizens themselves. For the Government to take such action would, of course, be an act of war, he said.

It will be hard to keep out of war, Dr. Stephens thinks and said, "It behooves us in the United States to stop putting on emotional demonstrations condemning foreign movements and devote more time to improving the lot of our own people. We must make the people realize that our democratic institutions afford opportunity for individual development and economic security. Unless we can avoid the economic pitfalls ahead, we will see even more serious banners raised in this country."

Poetry Relieves Tension

The humor and the poetry of Robert P. Tristam Coffin came as a welcome relief to the club women after the tense discussion.

Dr. Coffin admitted to start with that he had on similar occasions been accused of looking like an ordinary businessman, a Prussian storm trooper, or a pirate. Nevertheless, he delighted his audience by reading and commenting on poems he had chosen to illustrate his definition of a poem as the putting of two good things together.

"Men are good things (I say this with some trepidation). So are rocking chairs," he remarked by way of preface to his ballad called "The Rocker." "Put the two together and you have a poem. Of course, it wouldn't do to have a woman in a rocking chair, but when you get a man in a rocking chair, then you have a poem." And he had.

After reading a number of poems that grew out of his childhood experience, he turned to a group that "could have happened in no other place but that State which is not so much a State as a state of grace—Maine."

Speaking on "Labor Relations in a Democracy," John R. Steelman, Director of the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor, reminded the club women that a democracy depends upon an informed electorate. "Whether American women like it or not," he said, "the responsibility for an accurately informed public opinion rests increasingly upon their shoulders. The point of view of the man who acts is more often determined by fireside discussions with his mother, wife, or sisters than by what he reads or by what he heads from other men.

"We in this country," Mr. Steelman said, "are in the rather unfortunate position of having to compress within a period of a few years the farreaching modifications in the relationship between employers and employed which in other countries have taken decades of gradual change."

Buick to Show New Models

Noyes Buick dealers, executives, and salesmen today boarded a special doubleheader train of 25 cars at Cottage Farm Bridge Station bound for the Buick factory at Flint, Michigan. They will reach there Tuesday morning for the sales convention and first pre-view of the 1939 models soon to be announced.

New England dealers will join those from New York, Philadelphia and other sections of the United States. Not only will the entire dealer organization be represented, but newspaper men and leading business men will in many instances accompany the delegations.

Real-Estate Rise For New England Forecast in 1939

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16 (AP)—An assertion that 1939 "promises to rank with some of the best years of the middle and late twenties" for real estate activity was heard today by a New England Regional Conference of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Vincent P. Bradley of Trenton, N. J., Sales Consultant for the Association, declared in a prepared address that "regardless of recessionists and spreaders of fear, a vast army of working folk in the low-income brackets has been buying homes." He said sales of repossessed homes by the Home Owners Loan Corporation showed the market was "improving steadily."

F. W. Norris, Boston builder, said that "because of unusual conditions, blight is striking the best residential sections of our cities and towns, especially sections where homes have been at a value of from $25,000 to $100,000 and up." As an example of what might be done, he pointed to conversion of "obsolete mid-Victorian homes" in Boston's Back Bay into modernized single residences.

Improved Assessing

A call for improved assessing methods was sounded by John C. Percival, Lowell, Mass., real estate dealer, who asserted that although assessing was "a highly technical procedure, we continue to elect and to appoint men as assessors who are without qualification for these specialized positions." He advocated periodic revaluations at one to five-year intervals, and laws prescribing methods of procedure and state supervision.

Generally optimistic reports of business conditions in five New England States were presented.

James Devine, President of the Providence Real Estate Board, said Rhode Island prospects were "much brighter," and reported "a lively demand for homes at $5,000 and under." Amos G. Hewitt, of New Haven, head of the Connecticut Association, saw an "upward trend" in activity in that State.

'Social Desirability' of Jobs Said to Get Too Much Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Sept. 16—If this year's crop of college graduates would pay less attention to the "social desirability" of jobs and more attention to their opportunities to be of service to society, they would find work a lot quicker, advises Guy V. Glatfelter, placement officer for men at Massachusetts State College.

The personnel officer blamed the current "snooty" attitude for many a good job lost to the young graduate.

"It's old stuff," Mr. Glatfelter said in an interview today, "but it's still true that a man finds work a lot quicker if he thinks a little more about how he can best serve society instead of about how much he thinks society owes him."

"Imagination and initiative should be placed at the top of the list of qualifications needed by the job hunter," Mr. Glatfelter added.

"Too many graduates are looking for positions in the older established businesses and industries. A little imagination would enable them to find unsuspected opportunities in newer lines of activity, in new services which people are now learning to demand and are willing to pay for."

Service Cited

He cited the escort service, shopping services, and such recently organized services as Information, Inc., as instances where imagination and initiative have produced results.

Turning back to discuss what he calls the "snooty attitude" of many younger graduates, Mr. Glatfelter said, "The world is overrun with white collar job seekers. For some reason or other the so-called white collar job has acquired a certain amount of 'social desirability,' and this is perhaps the most unfortunate thing which could have happened from the standpoint of the employment problem."

"Too proud to work with their hands," he added. "That's the reason so many well-trained young men are languishing at home deploring the present job outlook. They forget that most successful men in executive positions today started learning their business from such jobs as machinists, labor foremen, even day laborers.

Case Instanced

"The road to the top starts at the bottom," he added. "But the young graduate of today wants to start half way up the ladder. He forgets that to his knowledge gained from books he must add experience and proof of his willingness before industry and business will accept him for the more desirable positions."

The placement officer cited the case of a State College graduate of a few years ago. "This man won his bachelor's degree in chemistry. Then he went ahead and got a master's degree in chemistry. Industry didn't seem to want trained chemists but he got a job in a chemical factory just the same—as a laborer doing the hardest kind of physical work. His superiors made him slow down before they would make him foreman. Believe it or not, but they were afraid he'd be too hard on the men under him. He became foreman and then superintendent of the factory within five years of graduation.

"But notice, he didn't hold out for a white collar job at first. He had the training. He learned his business the hard way. And with the background of knowledge and experience he made good."

Present-day emphasis on leisure and recreation has fooled a lot of people into thinking they won't have to work hard for a living any more, Mr. Glatfelter pointed out. "But," he urged, "remember that leisure comes after work. Today as before, success is just as hard to achieve and is worth just as much effort as ever. The man who is willing to learn, who is willing to use his hands as well as his brain, will find the world treats him all right after all."

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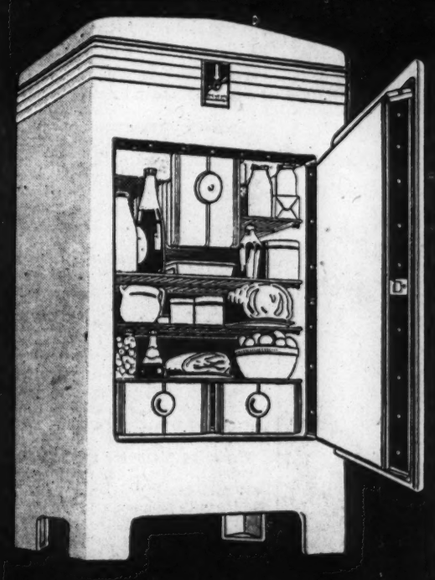

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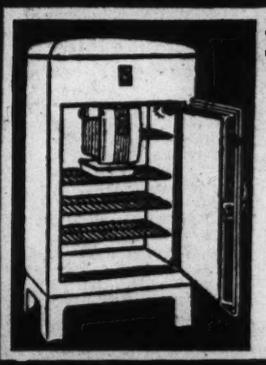

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Harlow Rushing Team For Hard Schedule—Chapman Trailing in First 18 Holes

Good Football Eleven Seen on Way at Harvard

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Football started with a rush at Harvard this fall. The abolished President's Sept. 15 rule granted more time and not one moment of the extra time has been lost by Coach Dick Harlow.

He knew the need for depth in reserves from last spring and he knew exactly who were tried and true regulars for a first-team line-up. From the opening day of fall practice he assembled a first team and only minor alterations have been made since.

All eastern critics are of the opinion that Harlow has a good Harvard team and will make, or should make, a good showing barring injuries. There are a dozen or more really good football players and as many more prospects. The boys are grounded in the Harlow system and the only apparent weakness is replacement material.

Speed Necessary

Immediate speed is necessary because the first half of the schedule is more difficult than the last half. On successive week ends the Crimson faces Brown, Cornell, Army and Dartmouth. Cornell and Dartmouth are two of the strongest teams in the East. The balance of the schedule lists Princeton, Chicago, Virginia and Yale, far and away less pretentious.

There are 10 players back who participated against Yale last fall, seven of them starters. They are Capt. Bobby Green at left end, Don Daughters at right end, Ken Booth at right tackle, Cliff Wilson, center last year and blocking back now, Chief Boston, blocking back then and alternate now, Frank Foley at left half and Torbie Macdonald at right half. The others who took part were Austie Harding, back; Henry Russell center; and Win Jameson, end.

The first team today finds Green and Daughters, the ends; Booth and Tom Healey, the tackles; Nick Mellen and Dave Glueck, the guards; and Russell the center. The backs are Harding or Foley, tail back; Macdonald at right half, Ben Smith at fullback and Wilson, blocking back.

Replacement Situation

Mellen is up from the jayvee squad of last year while Glueck, Healey and Smith are members of last years' squad. Mellen never has played in a varsity game and the other two were subs although Smith is now the bucking back and key man of the spinners whereas he played at end and wing back previously. Most of this work has been done during the spring football practice.

At present Smith's replacements will come from George Bailey '40, Myron Cohen '39, or Joe Gardella '41. Besides Harding and Foley as tailbacks there is Jim Devine '40. Cliff Wilson will have blocking backs Bill Coleman '40, Laurence Johnson '39 and Chief Boston '39 behind him. Bob Burnett '39 and Ernie Sargeant '40 are possible wingbacks.

End replacements are not too bad with Win Jameson '39, Charlie Perkins and Duncan Longcope, sophomores, and Al Maguire '40. George Downing, Mose Hallett and Bill Shallow all '40 men, are in line for tackle with Bill Brown, Tom Lacey and Don Lowry, sophomores aiming for the guard spot along with Charlie Snyder '39 and Rick Hedblom, converted center. Dan Cheever '39, Jim Fearon '39 and Lewis Harder '41 make the center situation rather secure.

Yesterday's scrimmage showed some weaknesses and while the headlines might have been scaring somewhat, the coaches probably expected the varsity to look ragged. Concensus, however, still maintains that Harvard should beat Brown, Virginia, Chicago, Princeton, Army and Yale and give Cornell and Dartmouth a battle. All based, of course, upon the hope that none of the varsity is to be lost during the season.

Facey Is Honored Guest Next Sunday

Old-time rowing enthusiasts will gather at the Riverside Boat Club on the Charles next Sunday afternoon to renew old acquaintances and to do honor to J. Frank Facey, veteran rowing enthusiasts, who was serving as President of the Riverside Boat Club and Delegate to the New England Amateur Rowing Association in 1888—just 50 years ago.

The records of achievement gained by many of the old-timers affiliated with the Riverside Boat Club and its neighbor, the Bradford Boat Club, will be thoroughly gone over on this occasion. The races they rowed and won at Saratoga, on the Passaic River in New Jersey, Schuylkill River in Pennsylvania, the Harlem River in New York, the Potomac at Washington, the Connecticut at Springfield, Lake Quinsigamond at Worcester will be hashed and rehashed by men who are now alive, including: Joe Maguire, Joe Whitehead, Pat Berkley, Dinny O'Brien, Fred Hynes, Paddy Anglin, John Toomey, Joe Hobbs, Tom Frawley, Billie, Dinny and Mike O'Leary, Frank Smith, and the Faulkner boys, Carey and Willie.

Trophy to Tech

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 16 (AP)—Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday won the 14-foot sailing dinghy races of the international intercollegiate regatta with 38¼ points after a "sail-off" with Princeton. M. I. T. was awarded the perpetual challenge trophy by Col. Leroy F. Grant, head of the Canadian Intercollegiate Dinghy Association.

Girls' Softball Next in Garden

Ladies and Gentlemen! Batteries for tonight's game! Miss Florence Ames pitching and Miss Katherine Jones catching.

That, my friends, is not a remote possibility, it is close to fact. And the announcement may peal forth from the Boston Garden amplifier early next spring. Walter A. Brown, manager of the Garden, is more than mildly interested in the promotion of girls' softball.

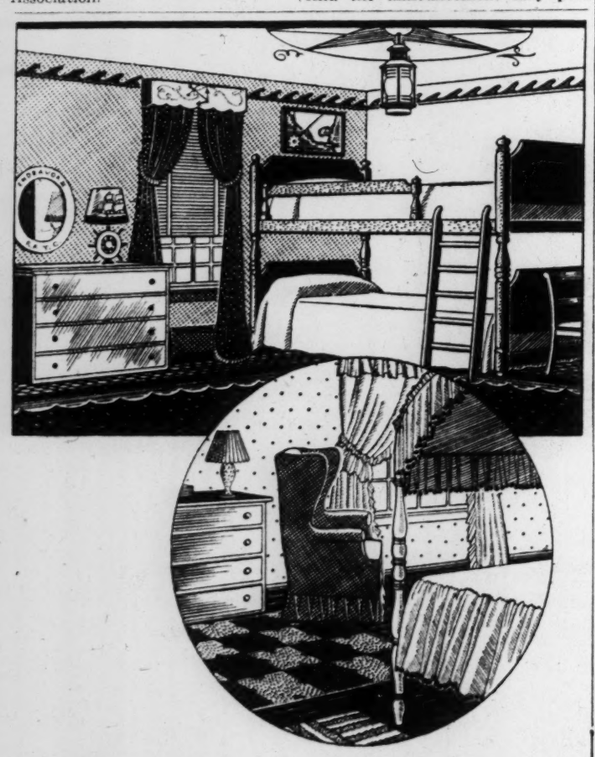
Do not take this notice as a fantasy or fanciful dream. Softball for girls is much more than thought. It is a reality in many parts of the nation. And, strange to say, it in no way conflicts with the national pastime of regulation baseball, but adds an attraction of enthusiastic approval wherever established.

Throughout much of the mid-West and in portions of Canada, softball is busily gathering devotees to the extent of surprising numbers. Both men and women play the game there and both flourish on a large scale. George Sisler, ex-major league baseball player, who ended his career with a brief spell at first base for the old Braves, is somewhat of a czar of the sport.

Naturally, here in a town of major league baseball in unapproachable standards, softball for men may not be countenanced to any successful degree. But here, partial for the most part to men's athletics, fans likely will accept girls in the game of softball. And do not gather that these girls are not good ball players, because you may have to retract any rash predictions regarding their inferior ability.

Softball is so well organized today that rules and regulations are generally uniform everywhere. Some of the major differences between softball and baseball are the ball, which is somewhat larger, but not the old-fashioned indoor baseball; on regular diamonds the bases are 90 feet apart, in softball 60; the distance from pitcher to home plate is 40 feet in softball and 60 in baseball and the softball bat is not more than two inches thick. All pitching is underhand after the manner of pitching horseshoes and not that of the "submarine pitch" in regular baseball.

Tentative plans for softball in the Garden would call for recruiting the best girl players around here into one team to be known as the Garden team and it will play many of the leading girl teams in the country. There also will be a league of local teams and two seven-inning games will be played nightly, one in the league and one exhibition. W. M.



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Black Hawks Purchase Complete Forward Line

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks, holders of the Stanley Cup, have purchased a complete forward line of Russ Blinco, center, and Lawrence (Baldy) Northcott and Earl Robinson, wingmen, from the Montreal Maroons in the National Hockey League's biggest deal in several years.

Bill Tobin, president of the club, did not announce the amount of money involved, but described it as the "most important sum" for a National League transaction in the last five years. The negotiations were conducted with Tommy Gorman, Maroon president and former manager of the Black Hawks.

Minor Hockey Trade

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16 (AP)—Norman Shultz of the Cleveland Barons was obtained by the Providence Hockey Club of the Inter-Am League in a straight trade for Knucker Irvine, it was announced by Jean Dubuc, president of the Providence team. Shultz is a center.

Important Cogs in Crimson Machine This Fall

By a Staff Photographer

Upper (left to right): Head Coach Dick Harlow, Manager Ollie Bolton, and Capt. Bobby Green. Torbie Macdonald is the punter. Lower (left to right): Tim Russell, center, and Cliff Wilson, blocking back.

Casey Stengel Has Done Well Managing the Bees

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Everything considered, Casey Stengel has done a grand job with the Bees this season. There was much weeping when popular Bill McKechnie moved to Cincinnati last October, and was succeeded by the former Brooklyn manager. But "Old Case" has come through in his campaign to fill the shoes of the canny Scot, and it is about time the Hub recognized the fact.

No one ever called Stengel a great manager. Yet, if McKechnie rated the ranking of a genius for finishing fourth with the 1937 club, what should we call Casey? He is bringing the same team home in the same spot, despite a series of injuries to key players.

Sense of Humor

Stengel has always been a great fellow with the players and newspapermen, because of his highly-trained sense of humor. But not many of his friends ever mentioned him in the same breath with McGraw, Connie Mack, or even McKechnie. In fact, those who do not like Casey call him a clown.

However, circulate among players on rival clubs this season and you will discover, very definitely, that they see nothing funny about the Boston pilot. He has not lost a series at the Allston Hive since early in July, and on the recent western tour threw the contending clubs into embarrassing confusion.

Stengel does not pretend to be a genius. He is a percentage manager and occasionally plays "hunches." He is not backward about confiding in local scribes, and getting their ideas and suggestions. Many managers shun this practice. But not Casey. He might take a "hunch" from the bat boy.

Regulars Missing

Baseball is loaded with "ifs." But it is not difficult to vision the 1938 Bees in the upper half of the National League if Stengel could have kept his regulars on the field. Danny MacFayden and Milt Shoffner, two of his ace pitchers, missed a number of games. Al Lopez, the first string catcher, was out from May 23 until July 26. They lost Heinie Mueller, who ranks close to Lopez behind the bat. Debs Garms, the team's only .300 hitter, was missing for a while.

So today, as the Bees opened a three-game series with the league-leading Pirates, even the visitors would be forced to admit that the Stengel crew would be in the thick of this record-breaking pennant fight, if good fortune had followed them.

The 1937 Bees, under McKechnie, won 79 games and lost 73. This morning Stengel had pushed his charges through 68 triumphs and 67 defeats. In order to equal last year's record, the boys must win 11 of their remaining 19 contests. However, as 15 of the 19 are at the Hive, they seem to be waging a winning battle.

Pirates Tomorrow

The Pirates say adios to Boston tomorrow, and probably wish it was their final game of the season. Pie Traynor's pitching is panicky and his offense, in recent starts, has been unable to function on all cylinders. And, of course, the Buccaneers are quite conscious of the dangerous pack at their heels. The pressure on them is terrific.

Boston may see Pirate history made. Johnny Rizzo, the rookie outfielder, is shooting at Arky Vaughan's Pittsburgh home run record of 19, established in 1935. Johnny is almost certain to pass the standard and may do it here. However, he is not aiming at an easy target in the Hive's left-field bleachers.

The Bees have given Traynor a stiff argument this year, although the westerners have captured 11 of the 19 games in the series. Six of the contests went overtime—one 15 innings, two 14, on 12, one 11, and another 10. Also, Milt Shoffner beat the visitors on a lone hit, 1 to 0, May 17.

World Series To Open October 5

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 16.

Unless the National League race ends in a tie, the 1938 World Series will open on Wednesday, October 5, with the first two games scheduled in the home of the National League champions. The third, fourth and fifth games will be played in Yankee Stadium, with the sixth and seventh, if necessary, returning to the National League city.

Canadiens Purchase Six Maroon Players

MONTREAL, Sept. 16 (CP)—They began dismantling yesterday what they once called "The Big Red Machine" of the National Hockey League, and it meant the end—which they like to think will be for only a couple of years—to Montreal Maroons, twice holders of the Stanley Cup in their less than 14 years' existence.

A brief announcement told of the sale for cash to Montreal Canadiens of Stew Evans and Cy Wentworth, veteran defencemen; Jimmy Ward, Bob Gracie and Herbie Cain, and young Desse Smith, a youngster they brought up last season in an effort to bolster the faltering ranks.

Play Two Games in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—North Carolina's football team will play twice in New York City this season. The Tar Heels will meet New York University for the third consecutive time in the Violet's stronghold on Oct. 15 and Fordham on Nov. 12. The game marks the first battle between Fordham and Carolina in the big metropolis. Last season the celebrated Rams handed the Tar Heels their only defeat of the season at Chapel Hill, 14-0.

Present and Past Manager Together

By a Staff Photographer

Casey Stengel (Left) and Bill McKechnie

Hanley Sees Grid Game Speeded Up With New Forward Pass Rule

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pat Hanley, Boston University's successful football coach, was caught napping the other day just before he sent his reserve squad on to Nickerson Field for a practice scrimmage game with Rhode Island State.

Yes, Pat was literally caught napping in the lower bunk of his small room in the Terrier's training camp. Surprised by our entrance, he blinked and said in defense: "I didn't intend to fall asleep, but you can't stay up all night and expect to keep both eyes open all day, too.

"All night? What for?"

Reserve List Worn Out

"Well, it is taking all of my time figuring out what I am going to do when my first string eleven has to come out for a rest. I've been going over my reserve list until it's nearly worn out, but still I'm at a loss as to what I can do for capable replacements."

As Pat jumped up from his bunk the 1938 football rules' book fell to the floor.

"It's no wonder you fell asleep if you were trying to read that," we observed.

"Just reviewing it, you know," Pat said with a wink.

"How do you like the new changes," we asked settling down in Al Kawal's easy chair.

"They're all right as far as they go, but they don't go far enough," Pat retorted stamping on a cleated shoe.

I am in favor of opening this game of football up a lot more than it is. I don't mean to make basketball out of it—that can't be done and still be good football—I mean to let us throw our forward passes anywhere behind the line of scrimmage. The pros have proved that this makes the game far more thrilling from a spectator's standpoint." The present rule calls for the passer to be five yards behind the line of scrimmage, thus giving the defending team an opportunity to diagnose the play.

"With the rule changed to allow college teams to throw their passes anywhere behind the line of scrimmage," Pat pointed out, "you'd see plenty of thrilling football developed. We could speed up our reverse plays as our ball handlers on these reverses could hand the ball forward close to the line which would add far more deception than we have at the present."

We raised the point that college players, in their short football career, would not be able to master such an exacting play, but Pat said that when he and Dick—Dick is Pat's famous football brother who coached at Northwestern several years ago—coached the West All Stars for the East-West game in 1933, they experimented with this particular play and found that the boys got onto it as quickly as any other.

"They go from college into the pro ranks and have little trouble in mastering it," Pat said, "and I don't see any reason why it shouldn't work just as well among our varsity elevens."

Goal Posts Back

There is another change in the football rule book that Pat would like to see and that is putting the goal posts back "where they belong" or back on the goal line.

"There's still a foot in football," Pat said, "and I think the game is losing a lot by not putting those posts back where the boys can kick a few field goals. Hardly any of the candidates who come out for football today spend any of their time practicing drop-kicking or kicking field goals. Their reason is sound enough, for what's the use when the goal posts are so far from the field of play.

Take the pros, for example. Their goal posts are on the goal line and because they are, there is hardly a week goes by but what a score is made via the field goal route."

Pat has no use for the razzle-dazzle type of football. He doesn't believe that football teams can win games consistently with it.

"A good pair of tackles and smashing ends will break up those fancy attacks any day in the week," Pat remarked.

The two new rules which go into effect this year are a step in the right direction, Pat says. Bringing the ball in 15 yards from the sidelines instead of 10 after the ball has been run off-side will give the offensive team a greater opportunity to run plays from either side. Also the new forward pass rule which allows the team with the ball to throw four incompleted forward passes in one series of downs into the end zone before a touchback is called will open the game up considerably more than last year, Pat believes.

Brown Offense Clicks

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16 (AP)—Brown's offense in the hands of the A team clicked to perfection yesterday as the varsity rode over the B eleven, 34 to 0. Capt. Lavy Atwell led the advance of the varsity with two touchdowns, and Vic Bernstein, Irving Hall, and Sherwin Kapstein each scored once.

Pat Abbott and Turnesa Leading in Semifinals

OAKMONT COUNTRY CLUB, Oakmont, Pa., Sept. 16 (AP)—Movie extra Pat Abbott of Hollywood led Dick Chapman, from Greenwich, Conn., 1 up and Willie Turnesa of the New York golfing family topped Edwin Kingsley, Magna, Utah, ore tester, 3 up at the quarter point of their 36-hole national amateur golf championship semifinals today at Oakmont.

Abbott and Turnesa won the first three holes with par golf to lead the entire front nine of the morning round. Turnesa held his margin with one-over-par golf while Abbott barely held a lead.

Abbott won the first holes with birdie, par, bogey to go 3 up on Chapman. He banged a 7 iron two feet of the cup to get a birdie 4 on the first. Pat was trapped off the tee on the second but recovered with a seven-foot putt as Chapman drove to a trap and barely missed an eight-footer for a half. It took the movie extra three to get home on the 428-yard third because of another trap but his bogey was good. Dick was in two traps.

Turnesa Starts Fast

Turnesa also won the first three, playing straight par. Kingsley three putted the first two greens and took a 2 over par 6 on the third where he drove a trap and failed to get out with a spoon. Willie made a great shot from a ditch to get his par on the second, dropping the ball three feet hole high.

Chapman daringly played the fourth dogleg hole by steering his drive the short cut way over the fifth fairway and then canned a 15-foot putt to win his first hole in birdie 4. Both made fine recoveries to catch par on the fifth. Chapman cut his deficit to one hole by taking the sixth in regulation par as Abbott hit a trap off the tee and exploded over the green.

Kingsley and Turnesa halved the fourth in par and scrambled out of traps on the next with good putts for another half in par, the Utahan sinking his from 10 feet and Willie from six. Kingsley holed a 15-footer for a birdies deuce on the sixth, cutting Willie's lead to two up.

Chapman missed three putts from two and four feet on the closing nine holes to muff birdies and a great chance to overhaul Abbott, making the turn one down. On the seventh, after Abbott's putt for a birdie from 15-feet stuck on the lip, Chapman missed his try for a win from four feet. He three putted the eighth and ninth, missing two footers on each.

Par, out	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	5—37
Abbott, out	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—39
Chapman, out (Abbott 1 up)	5	5	6	4	4	3	4	4	5—40

Turnesa, caught in a trap and then a ditch, lost his second straight hole to Kingsley's steady par on the 395-yard seventh. Both knocked their tee shots into traps on the 253-yard eighth, but Willie exploded six inches away for a gimme putt. Turnesa went 3-up at the ninth where Kingsley again took two shots to get out of a trap, taking bogey 6.

Kingsley, out	4	5	6	5	4	2	4	4	6—42
Turnesa, out (Turnesa 3 up)	5	4	4	5	4	3	5	3	5—38

Both Abbott and Chapman took four shots to reach the 561-yard tenth but sank six footers to halve it in bogey 5's. Abbott, trapped with his second on the 11th, made a beautiful recovery to within four feet of the stick, sinking the putt for a half to Chapman's easy par. Over the green with his third shot on the 621-yard 12th, Abbott laid Chapman a dead stymie to save a half in par. Chapman's fourth was four feet short.

Halved Short 13th

Abbot and Chapman halved the short 13th in regular figures. Chapman hit a trap with his recond on the 14th, falling two down as Abbot made par look simple. Abbott was penalized by a trap with his second shot on the 15th but saved a half as Chapman took three putts from 80-feet on the undulating green that is one of the largest in golf.

Turnesa suddenly developed a wild streak with his woods, and Kingsley trimmed his lead to a single hole. On the 10th, Willie drove to a trap, recovered four feet short but missed his putt for the half. He made a great trap shot within two feet of the 11th pin to save a half in par. Both blew up on the long 12th, Kingsley winning it with a bogey 6 to Willie's 7. Behind some traps off the tee, Turnesa whacked a wood shot that carried so low it hit a bunker top, traveling only 50 yards. He sliced his second into the "chocolate drops"—a series of grassy mounds about four feet square—and barely got out. It took him five to reach the green and two putts. Kingsley was trapped with his second.

Fourth Round

Willie Turnesa, New York defeated Chris Brinke, Jr., 5 and 4.

Dick Chapman, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Johnny Goodman, Omaha, Neb., 2 and 1.

Pat Abbott, Altadena, Calif., defeated Joe Thompson, Hamilton, Ont., 20 holes.

Edwin Kingsley, Magna, Utah, defeated Melvin Harbert, Battle Creek, Mich., 3 and 2.

Interest in Golf In Cincinnati Is Greatly Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 16—Milkman, banker, merchant and officeboy met on the new municipal golf course here recently. It was the result of a popularizing campaign begun by the Public Recreation Commission in 1935.

Interest in golf has grown so rapidly under this campaign that even with the opening of the second nine holes on the second municipal course here this year there is not sufficient space for the players, Tom Deering, Director of Recreation, declared. He also said that in 1930 there were 14,000 green fees on the public course while the figure this year will exceed 55,000 for the public courses with more than 16,000 different players taking part.

Golf has been brought to all groups through a seven-point program started by Deering in 1935. He felt that everybody would enjoy this game if it was made available and old ideas about its high cost and exclusiveness were eliminated.

His program included cutting the green fee to one-third the former cost, making clubs available at a low rental basis, giving free group golf lessons, and starting a vogue on the public courses that no special golf clothes were needed, so that a day at golf would not exceed the price of a movie or require a costly garb.

The game was further popularized by talks by well-known players to groups explaining the advantages of the game and its availability, by the introduction of free training courses in the public schools and by establishing a special rate for high-school students at the public courses. Last year more than 6,000 persons took the group golf lessons.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Sam West, Senators—His single drove in winning runs to beat Brown, 6-4.

Jeff Heath, Indians, and Fritz Ostermueller, Red Sox—Heath hit homer with one on in 3-2 opener win; Ostermueller pitched six-hitter in 3-2 nightcap victory.

Paul Waner and Jim Tobin, Pirates—Waner hit two homers and Tobin pitched seven-hitter to whip Giants, 7-2.

George Rensa, White Sox, and George Caster, Athletics—Rensa hit two singles and drove in two runs in 5-4 opener win; Caster blanked Sox, 1-0, with four hits in nightcap.

Roy Cullenbine, Tigers—His pinch triple sparked winning rally in 6-4 victory over Yankees.

Over Half Sophomores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Twenty-six—or just over half—of the members of the 1938 squad at North Carolina are sophomores. And the roster also shows 13 seniors and 11 juniors.

Dartmouth Spotty

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 16 (AP)—Finding the going too heavy for passing or effective reverses, Dartmouth's varsity players were held for slight gains yesterday in a 45-minute scrimmage against the "b" forces on a soggy practice field.

Title Swim Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — National Y. M. C. A. swimming championships will be decided at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island next year.

Bromwich and Hopman Advance at Forest Hills—Baseball—London's Newest Thrill

Pirates Close With 12-to-10 Edge Over N.Y.

The first step of their crucial eastern tour having been completed at the Polo Grounds, the Pittsburgh Pirates today moved into Boston for three games with the always-troublesome Bees.

Although the Giants took the brief series which ended yesterday with a 7-to-2 Pirate triumph, the westerners hold a 12-to-10 edge over the National League titleholders since the beginning of the season. The Buccaneers won six of their last nine starts, piling up a six-game advantage over the fourth-place Terrymen in the losing column.

Through With Cards

The Pirates, also, have disposed of the Cardinals for the year, winning 15 out of 22 from the outfit formerly managed by Frankie Frisch. The remaining schedule calls for three games each with Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago; four at Brooklyn, with the Dodgers, and seven against the still-confident Cincinnati Reds.

Those seven with the Reds must have Pie Traynor kicking up dirt. They come in the short space of 10 days, and figure to be the deciding series in this great National League pennant fight. Incidentally, the Buccs have won only three of their eight starts in Boston this year.

Brooklyn is the only club able to hold its own with Traynor. The Dodgers have broken even in 18 contests. The leaders have an 11-to-8 edge over the Phillies and Bees, a 10-to-9 advantage over the Cubs, and have won nine of their 15 meetings with the Reds.

Three Games Ahead

Yesterday's triumph at the Polo Grounds left the Buccaneers three full games in front of the Cubs and four ahead of Cincinnati, both of whom were idle. The Giants, at the bottom of the first division, are 4½ behind the pace, with only 17 to play.

Traynor and his mates made a brilliant comeback yesterday, after dropping Wednesday's doubleheader to the champs. They hit five home runs—by Paul Waner (twice), Lloyd Waner, Johnny Rizzo and Pep Young. Big Jim Tobin muffled the New York attack to register his thirteenth victory on the mound. Cliff Melton, who had allowed only seven hits in his most recent 18 innings before yesterday, was the losing pitcher.

Tobin equalled a modern National League record when he hit Mel Ott with pitched balls three times. Brooklyn hurlers hit Roy Evans of the Cardinals with three pitches back in 1910.

Rizzo Young Star

Rizzo and Arky Vaughan each made three hits at the Polo Grounds. The former, a graduate from the Cardinals' chain gang, is one of the year's outstanding rookies. His name belongs on the already lengthy list of future greats, which also includes Buck McCormick, Joe Gordon, Johnny Vander Meer, Jim Bagby, Jr., Ken Keltner and others.

The Bees are fairly certain of finishing fifth again. This morning they were four games in front of the Cardinals, who, in turn, were 2½ ahead of Brooklyn. The Phillies are so deep in the cellar it may take them all winter to climb out.

The Red Sox retained their single game advantage over Cleveland in the American League's duel for second place. The rivals split a twin bill yesterday. The Yankees were beaten by Detroit, but now need only three games to make the pennant a mathematical certainty.

Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox went hitless in six attempts at Cleveland, but held his individual batting lead at an unofficial .348. Ernie Lombardi, the Cincinnati catcher, trails by three percentage points. E. R.

Pohlar's Cafe Takes Men's Softball Title

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Pohlar's Cafe team from Cincinnati started home today with the men's championship of the International softball tournament. Westbound were the Kriegs of Alameda, Calif., with the girls' crown.

Cincinnati and Alameda won the much postponed finals last night in a gusty drizzle in Soldiers Field. Cincinnati turned back the International Harvesters of Little Rock, Ark., 2 to 1, and Alameda beat Chicago's Down Drafts, 3 to 0.

Miller's double, Voss' infield tap and an error by Love of Little Rock gave Cincinnati the victory although they were outhit, 4 to 3. In the girls' game, Bessie Johnson did not allow a hit until two were out in the seventh and final inning.

Women Golf Withdrawals

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—Withdrawal of five entrants in the womens national golf tournament, which opens Monday at the Westmoreland Country Club, was announced yesterday by tournament officials. They included Mrs. James M. Robbins of Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; Mrs. Hazel Martelle of Hartford, Conn.; Jane Goodsill of St. Paul, Minn., and Mrs. Mahlon B. Wallace of St. Louis. Clarrie Tiernan of Baltray, Ireland, Irish women's champion in 1937, was added to the field.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	103	71	.592
Seattle	99	72	.579
Sacramento	94	79	.543
San Francisco	90	84	.517
San Diego	89	84	.514
Portland	78	93	.456
Hollywood	76	96	.437
Oakland	63	111	.362

Results Sept. 15

Seattle 3, San Diego 2.
San Diego 12, Seattle 4.
San Francisco 2, Sacramento 1.
Los Angeles 14, Oakland 3.
Portland 9, Hollywood 3.

Playoff Results

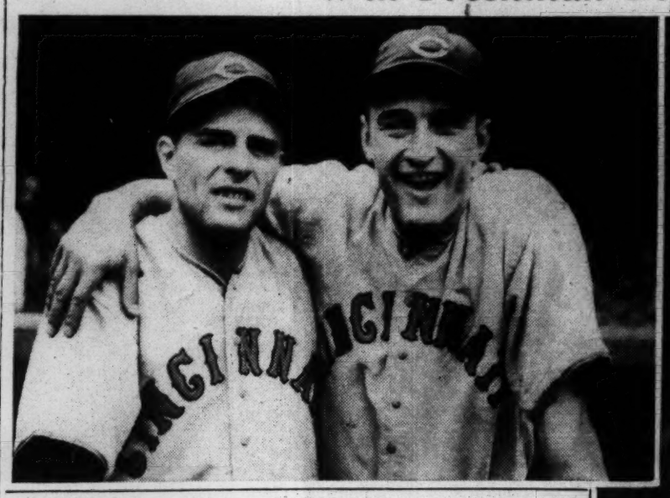
American Association
Milwaukee 6, St. Paul 3.
Indianapolis 4, Kansas City 1.

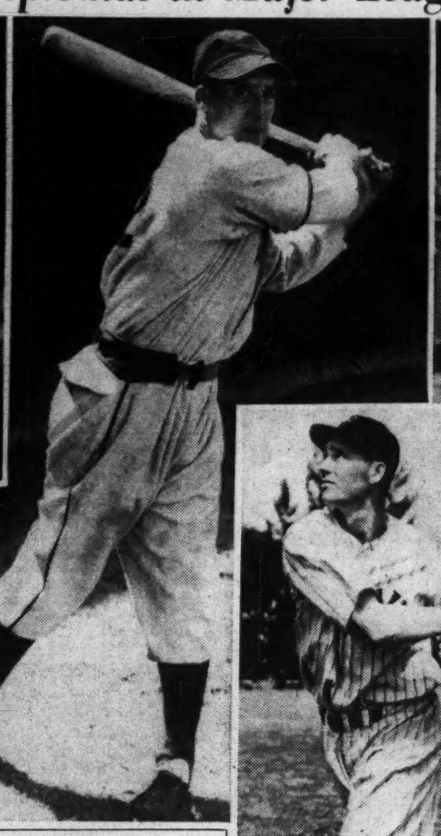
International League
Rochester at Newark, postponed.
Buffalo at Syracuse, postponed.

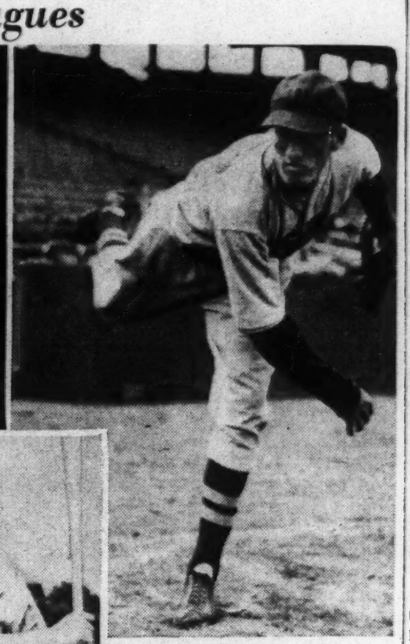
Texas League
San Antonio 5, Oklahoma City 3.

Southern Association
No games scheduled.

Win Freshman Diplomas in Major Leagues







Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Left—Cincinnati's rising young stars, Johnny Vander Meer and Frank McCormick. Center—Johnny Rizzo, the new right-handed punch in Pittsburgh's outfield. Upper right—One of Joe Cronin's mound hopefuls, Jim Bagby, Jr. Lower right—Joe Gordon, the Yankee freshman, who will be the new second base sensation of the American League.

And Talking of . . . Doodlebugs

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

From America

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS, London—It was "Spike" Rhiando, from Florida, U. S. A., who introduced me to the Doodlebugs here. Which sounds rather like a social gossip from Suburbia, unless you happen to have met the Doodlebugs, too. They have come to England from America. And "Spike" figures that they have come to stay. They've been before; but they did not get a very warm welcome then—it was mainly their own fault—and they disappeared.

That was five or six years ago and, in the meanwhile, the Doodlebugs have been so reformed by "Spike" and other interested parties that they are now set up here in the London show business. Pulling crowds which encourage their backers to prophesy quite a prosperous future for them.

These midget motor-cars, six feet long—you knew all the time, of course, that the Doodlebugs are midget motor-cars, six feet long—come forward as London's newest sports thrill. And how they do come forward, to be sure! Buzzing along the cinder-path straight at more than 60 miles an hour, slewing and bucking round the loose-surfaced bends, fighting against the control of steely wrists as they try to snake about the place and turn somersaults. Now and again they do turn somersaults, which is thrilling for one and all, but mostly for the man at the wheel.

Different in England

"We've had this game in the States for more than 10 years," said "Spike" Rhiando, while talking with me here about English Doodlebug prospects (you see how rapidly the word is becoming Anglicized, as is "Doodlebug driver," meaning a Doodlebug driver) "and now it draws big audiences to 287 American speedways. Dominic Distarse, a Californian, started it out in the West; but the version introduced in England is a different proposition from what America has. The tracks here make it so."

"The other side," he went on, "we have speedways with firm surfaces, not cinders, and we have the cars in action 20 or more at a time. Which is the right mixture for the biggest thrills. Over here we race only four machines at once, and they get going so fast on the longer straights that they have to cut out the engine on the bends. In the States, pilots keep the power on while cornering, and the screech of the rubber tires on the track is a thrill you get even before you are inside the gates of the speedway.

The whole thing in the States has more dramatic appeal and possibilities because, with a track full of cars, an adventure for one usually means adventure for several. Moreover no races are for fewer than eight laps, while here in England they are, at most, four."

In America, so Rhiando tells me, a midget car for this type of racing costs the equivalent of £550; but the models they are using at the Crystal Palace cost less than a third of that price—about £175. They are "Skirrow Specials," strong little chaps weighing 672 pounds, with a four-wheel drive, one gear, an overall length of 6 feet and a wheel track not exceeding 3ft. 10in. Under their bonnets pulse motorcycle engines of 1,500 c.c. capacity.

Forty Miles an Hour

And the whole contraption buzzes round a quarter-mile speedway at the rate of more than 40 miles an hour, touching something not far short of 70 miles per hour along the straights.

At present there are only about half-a-dozen speedways in Britain that they do buzz around, the latest being the one in the Crystal Palace grounds, formerly devoted to dirt-track motorcycling. There a team has been formed under the captaincy of "Spike" Rhiando, to take part in League competition with the sides at Coventry, Stoke, Lea Bridge and Belle Vue, Manchester. This is a limited field of operations; but promotors, scanning the box-office returns, declare that it is likely to prove a fertile one. Crowds are growing all the while and at Stoke the public is rallying round to the tune of 10,000 a meeting.

At present there are about 30 people — all professionals — driving Doodlebugs in Britain, but during last winter about 200 aspirants were tried out by promoters, who hope to make the sport they sponsor a formidable rival to that highly popular spectacle for the masses, dirt-track motorcycle racing. This shows, at least, that Midget Car Race promoters are optimistic.

The new Crystal Palace team is built around the very folk who drove the first Doodlebugs in England, about half a dozen years ago—"Spike" Rhiando, Jimmy Raynes, Basil de Mattos, Les White, Ronald Wills.

Coventry Strongest Side

The Palace team contested its first league match—against Bell Vue, Manchester—Sept. 3, but next year the program here is to start at the end of April and to proceed throughout the whole summer. Racing is under the rules of the Association of Speedway Car Racing Circuits, an administrative body which furnishes a steward to take control of each meeting.

The strongest side in England at present is that of Coventry, captained by Walter Mackereth, a shrewd-driving Scot who was the individual hero of the last match between the North and the South, won by the latter at a score of 65 points to 43. Mackereth rode in six four-lap races with rolling start and won them all. His best time was 88 1-5s., which represents 41.64 miles-per-hour and is 3 3-5s. slower than the record for four laps of the 440-yard circuit here, set up by himself, Aug. 20.

Such are the beginnings of the Doodlebugs in England. Or, more accurately, the re-beginnings. When they were tried out before, the little cars were made too long in the chassis to get the best results and the promoters' organizations had defects; but lessons have been learned from those experiences and sponsors of the entertainment now express themselves as being convinced that they are on a good thing.

Maybe they are; but in view of the notorious conservativeness of the British sports-going public it seems clear that, as our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"It will need Push to make a Go of it."

What Is the Limit For Performances On Track and Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—What is the "ceiling" in the pole vault and other jumping events? How fast will man run before the time limit is finally attained? How far will athletes toss the javelin, shot and discus?

These are questions often propounded by experts of track and field sports but none has yet vouchsafed a guess.

Fritz Oakes, Tulane's veteran track coach, developer of many fine performers in the past decade or more, has some ideas on the subject.

"I believe pole vaulters will approach 16 feet within the next 10 years," he says. "They will achieve that height by perfecting some new form just as the "push up" has enabled them to add inches to the record over the old "jack knife" form.

"Great pole vaulters now must combine many of the qualities of the acrobat along with powerful shoulders, arms and legs.

"It was only a few years ago that we looked upon 14 feet as almost the ultimate. Today the mark has been increased to almost 15 feet, but we do know that 14ft. 6in. proved the 'ceiling' with the old jack-knife form. Now, the great vaulter pushes himself feet first, gaining extra inches with this 'up shoot' at the end of the pendulum.

"So far as we know now, this is where the extra height will have to be obtained. Perfection of this form plus strength and acrobatic qualities will be the secret.

"A longer pole will not be feasible. The present length pole is about all a man is capable of handling.

"Definitely, I would say that the record will be increased to better than 15 feet within the next two years."

As for the 100-yard dash, Oakes believes that the 9.4s., official record will be shaved to 9.3s, officially by the time the next Olympic Games are concluded.

"Making a new record in the 100 is extremely difficult in many ways since weather, track and wind must be exactly right and the performance must be in a recognized meet in order for the mark to count."

Oakes believes the shotput record which has recently been broken abroad is safe in this country for a while; but believes it may be broken again within the next few years, possibly by a German.

Bill Spaulding Coaching UCLA For Last Time

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Rocking chair and slippers may lie ahead for Coach William Henry Spaulding of the University of California at Los Angeles; but before his retirement from the bark and chalk, stretches probably the toughest schedule of his career.

Unique among major coaches this season, Coach Spaulding apparently has everything to gain and nothing to lose, for he announced early this year he will continue on at U. C. L. A. after this season only as Director of Athletics. Fans are eager to see whether the gridders under him for the last time will play better or worse.

So now these hottish afternoons he is eagle-eyeing his material for the last time as the say-so man. About him there is an air of calm even greater than that habitually about the soft-spoken plodder who 32 years ago began coaching at Western State Teachers' College, Kalamazoo, Mich. He is calmed no doubt by the thoughts of the inevitability of undogged rest in a future of moulding character without sharing interest in plaques and receipts.

Minnesota Head Coach

In many ways, his personal outlook can be the happiest in his entire history. After leaving Western State in 1921 he went through 1924 as head coach at Minnesota and in 1925 came here to build up athletics on the male side of a former State Normal School as its head coach and director of athletics. He is one of the oldest head coaches. Among those with older records are Amos Alonzo Stagg of College of the Pacific, Glenn S. Warner of Temple, Gilmour Dobie of Boston College, and W. L. Stanton of California Institute of Technology. Here's the Bruins' 1938 schedule:

Sept. 23 (Night)—Iowa.
Oct. 1—Oregon at Eugene; 8—Washington; 15—California at Berkeley 22—Idaho; 29—Stanford.
Nov. 5—Washington State at Pullman; 12—Wisconsin; 24—U. S. C.
Dec. 10—Oregon State.

Pre-season practice has been stiff enough to suit the most exacting of the Bruin alumni. As much as any coach, Bill has annually had to run the gauntlet of criticism, and his resignation is still being interpreted in many quarters as quitting under fire. Be that as it may, he is doing everything in his power to keep football top-notch on the magnetic campus which is drawing bids from major coaches for next season. He wants to be able to look the successor he helps select as the first big job in his new berth squarely in the eye.

Eight lettermen is all Bill lost by graduation, and all were three-year veterans except a two-striper. Another two-striper, Bob Nash, has apparently forsaken his end position for the bright lights of films and radio, where he has been working as a singer.

Nine Two-Stripers

Of the 21 returning lettermen, however, only nine are two-stripers, so one can recall how much Bill on the past depended upon his seniors. Oncoming also are 15 non-lettermen of scrub and scrimmage experience, and 26 of the 1937 freshman eleven.

In effect, Bill is out to begin where he left off in that 1938 season-closer with U. S. C., in which he solved the riddle only in the last few minutes: two touchdowns were scored by the aerial route, with another on its way to a possible win as the gun went off, 13-19 against him.

Bill hopes the two Negro stars who figured in this spectacular pass attack can be kept at that pace, along with Co-Capt. Hal Hirshon who in scoring one of those two touchdowns against Troy caught the second longest pass in Pacific Coast history. The tosser was Kenny Washington, now a junior. Kenny again promises to lead the team from his halfback berth, with the help of his racial brother, Woodrow Wilson Strode '40, at end. Kenny has been off a little in practice as far as aim goes, but this may be just to worry the scouts who know well enough what's in his arm. Strode looks larger than his 196 pounds, and his all-around athletic prowess is nowhere more apparent than in his football routine of pass catching, blocking, and smearing.

With Hirshon at the other half, the first-string backfield shapes up with Johnny Baida '39 at quarter, and Warren Haslam, a sophomore, at full. This 185-pound youngster is trying hard to fill the shoes of Billy Bob Williams and Walt Schell who were stars of the last three Bruin teams.

Overlin at Fullback

Another former yearling at fullback is William Overlin, who may push out Haslam before the season is over, and they both augur well for the next two years.

Other returning halfbacks are two-striper Izzy Cantor, Merle Harris '40, and Dale Gilmore '41 the latter pair have earned a letter each. Most promising of the sophomores is Charles Fennenbock, 175 pounds, prominent now on the second string. Another good sophomore is Gordon Mollett, 180 pounds.

In the order of their practice impressions, the rest of the Bruin squad takes this order: Quarterbacks—Norman Badgett, a non-letterman veteran; two-striper Jack Montgomery, and one-striper Francis Wai; Lester Sutherland, a two-star fullback reserve. Ends—Robert Cress '41, James Mitchell '40, James McPherson '41, Joe (one of the film star's sons) Brown '41, and Frank Carroll '40. Tackles—Ernest Hill '40, Mladin Zarubica '40, C. M. Wyrick '39, Brewster Broadwell '39, and John Flinn '40. Guards—Jack Sommers '41, Co-Capt. George Pfeiffer '39, John Frawley '40, Lewis Kyzivat '40, Don (another of Joe's sons) Brown '39, Jack Cohen '40, and Dave Gaston '41. Center—John Ryland '39, Sherman Phinny '40, and Douglas Schwartz '41.

The only addition to the coaching staff is Ray Richards of the University of Nebraska, who lately has been line coach for the champion professionals, the Los Angeles Bulldogs. Other assistants remain: A. J. Sturzenegger (Nebraska), Edwin C. Horrell (California), Clifford B. Simpson (U. C. L. A.) and Cecil B. Hollingsworth (U. C. L. A.)

Robert K. Shellaby

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Record Washington crowd of 24,940 saw Redskins beat New York Giants, 13-3 in opening of pro football season.

Three Years Ago

Rogers Hornsby signed three-year contract to manage St. Louis Browns.

Flood of Entries

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—A flood of entries, nearly 300, has made it necessary to lengthen the rich 108-hole Westchester open golf tournament which will be played at the Fenway Golf Club here. The tournament will open Wednesday, Sept. 21, instead of a day later as originally planned. Half the field will play the 18-hole qualifying rounds the first day and the remainder Thursday, Sept. 22. Friday the real tussel for the $13.-500 purse, including a first prize of $5,000, will get underway. There will be 36 holes Saturday and 36 holes Sunday to conclude the

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	93	43	.684
Boston	78	58	.574
Cleveland	77	59	.566
Detroit	72	65	.526
Washington	68	70	.493
Chicago	56	75	.427
Philadelphia	50	87	.365
St. Louis	47	84	.359

Results Sept. 15

Detroit 6, New York 4.
Washington 6, St. Louis 4.
Cleveland 3, Boston 2.
Boston 3, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 1, Chicago 0.

Ski Tournaments To Be Staged On Treasure Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16—Staging one of the most spectacular sports events World's Fair visitors ever have watched, the Golden Gate International Exposition will present world famous ski jumpers in an international championship competition next Feb. 18 and 19 on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay.

Against the background of the "Magic City," with thousands of opening-day visitors marveling at the beauty of courts and buildings, the skiers will fly down a steep runway covered with "snow" produced by an ice pulverizing machine, soaring high into the air above exhibit palaces.

Auburn Ski Hill

Officially known as the International Ski Tournament in jumping, downhill and slalom racing, the championship event officially has been awarded to the Auburn (Calif.) Ski Club by the National Ski Association, according to Art McChrystal, in charge of Exposition sports. Downhill and slalom racing events will be decided on the Auburn ski hill, with the jumping on Treasure Island the first two days of the World's Fair of the West.

An Exposition championship invitational meet, under sanction of the California Ski Association, Feb. 21, 22, 25 and 26, and professional competition and exhibitions Feb. 28 to March 6 also are planned. An intercollegiate ski jumping championship is being considered.

Steel scaffolding will be built 182 feet above the athletic field on Treasure Island, McChrystal says, providing a take-off 114 feet above the ground, onto a wider runway. The slope will be a total of 460 feet in length, with jumps averaging 165 feet, according to Mikkelsen, former national champion and Olympic competitor.

Leading Skiers Invited

Leading skiers of Norway, Sweden, Finland and other countries of Northern Europe have been invited and the five best amateurs of the Midwest and an equal number from the East will be brought to the tournament, according to McChrystal. About 40 of the top Pacific Coast amateurs will compete.

Huge snow machines, which pulverize ice and spray it over the slide, will toss 80 tons of snow on the runway for the start of the event, including the huge quantity needed on the landing area. Cleats on the wooden runway will hold the "snow" in place. Seats will be provided for 12,000.

U. S. Yachting Team Wins Racing Trophy

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—By taking the fifth race yesterday, the United States team of six-meter yachts won the British-American Cup. The score yesterday was 10¼ points to 16 and the match score was four contests to one.

The winner yesterday was George Nichols' Goose from the Sewanhaka Corinthian Club. A British entry, R. M. Teacher's Erica was second with Solenta, owned by Eldon and Kenneth Trimingham of Bermuda, third. Paul Shields Rebel, a U. S. entry was fourth; another American yacht, Henry S. Morgan's Djinn, fifth; R. S. Cunningham's Fun sixth; and Circe and Vrana, two British boats, seventh and eighth.

Goose's time was 5h. 19m. 57s. for the 12 mile course. Erica finished in 5:24:56.

Exposition Track Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—An invitational indoor track meet will be staged at the World's Fair of the West on Treasure Island next Feb. 23, according to Art McChrystal, in charge of Exposition sports.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	78	56	.582
Chicago	76	60	.559
Cincinnati	75	61	.551
New York	75	62	.547
Boston	68	67	.504
St. Louis	65	72	.474
Brooklyn	62	73	.45
Philadelphia	43	91	.32

Results Sept. 15

Pittsburgh 7, New York 3.
Only game scheduled.

Australian Tennis Players Star in National Singles

BULLETIN

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., today scored an upset to reach the semifinal round of the women's national singles tennis championships. She defeated Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, 6—1, 6—4, at the West Side Tennis Club.

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 16 (AP)—Australia, with a population of only about seven millions, counting Aborigines and a few kangaroos, is without doubt the hottest tennis country in the world.

Of six players left in the men's division of the national championships today, two were from the far and sparsely settled outpost of the British Empire—John Bromwich and Harry Hopman. Nancye Wynne looked like a certain finalist, if not the tournament champion, in the women's division.

It's a remarkable showing. Bromwich, still fresh after his four-set win over Joe Hunt yesterday, was asked how come.

Two Out of Seven

"Probably the simplest explanation is that we have about two million tennis players," he said. "Honest, about two out of every seven people must play the game. One club in Melbourne has 1,800 members, and there are many others nearly as large.

"In Sydney and Melbourne we have the advantage of being able to play every month of the year on grass. It is seldom too hot or too cold. Naturally, we are developing a lot of good players. I should think we have about eight youngsters at home who could beat your Frank Kovacs, to use an example. Of course, you must remember that two of our best players, Jack Crawford and Vivian McGrath, didn't come over this time."

One gathers from talking with the Australians that there is fully as much high-pressure tennis over there as in America, with a regular tournament circuit and plenty of help for the young players who show promise. Pat O'Hara Wood, the old Aussie Davis Cup star, is in command of the young brigade.

All this may make it easier to understand if the Australians win the women's title here and snatch the Davis Cup next summer, as seems likely if Don Budge turns professional.

Nancye Wynne, who jumped into the forefront of the women contenders by her 6—4, 5—7, 6—1 victory yesterday over Margot Lumb of England, was a very good stenographer up to a year ago. The way she's playing tennis now it might never be necessary for her to look at a typewriter again. She is a tall, loose-limbed girl with an exceptionally hard service and blazing ground strokes.

Mako Surprises

Two good battles were lined up today in the women's division, with Alice Marble playing Katherine Stammers of England, and graceful Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., facing Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, who was defeated in last year's final by Anita Lizana of Chile.

Don Budge, barging along toward his fourth major championship of the year, was due to exhibit his talents against Hopman, captain of the Australian Davis Cup team, in one quarterfinal match, while two old campaigners, Sidney Wood, Jr., and Bryan Grant, Jr., were to lock horns in the other. Wood always has been able to beat Bitsy on grass.

The surprise of the tournament is Gene Mako. Budge's Davis Cup doubles partner reached the semifinals yesterday by trimming Gilbert Hunt, Jr., previous conqueror of Bobby Riggs. Mako was beaten in the second round a year ago, but something has come over his game and he might give Bromwich plenty of trouble tomorrow.

U. S. Men's Singles—Quarter-Finals
John E. Bromwich, Australia, defeated Joseph R. Hunt, Los Angeles, 6—1, 9—11, 6—3, 6—4.
C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Gilbert A. Hunt, Jr., Washington, 7—5, 1—6, 8—6, 6—0.

Women's Singles—Quarter-Finals
Nancye Wynne, Australia, defeated Margot Lumb, England, 6—4, 5—7.
Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mme. Rene Mathieu, France, 6—3, 3—6, 6—0.

Women's Veterans Singles—Semifinals
Mrs. L. S. Hester defeated Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz, 6—0, 6—2.
Mrs. Gretel du Pont defeated Mrs. Gretel A. Stamm, 6—1, 7—5.

Men's Veterans Singles—Quarter-Finals
Arthur C. Montell, Jr., defeated Richard W. Seabury, 6—9, 6—4.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting — Foxx, Boston, .348; Averill and Heath, Cleveland, .337.

Runs—Greenberg, Detroit, 125; Foxx, Boston, 124.

Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 156; Di Maggio, New York, 127.

Hits — Vosmik, Boston, 187; Cramer, Boston, 183.

Doubles—Cronin, Boston, 47; Vosmik, Boston, 37.

Triples—Heath, Cleveland, 18; Averill, Cleveland, 14.

Home Runs—Greenberg, Detroit, 50; Foxx, Boston, 44.

Stolen Bases—Crosetti, New York, 24; Lary, Cleveland, 21.

Pitching—Ruffing, New York, 21-5; Grove, Boston, 14-4.

National League

Batting — Lombardi, Cincinnati, .345; Weintraub, Philadelphia, .332.

Runs—Ott, New York, 106; Goodman, Cincinnati, 97.

Runs Batted In—Medwick, St. Louis, 110; Ott, New York, 109.

Hits — McCormick, Cincinnati, 198; Medwick, St. Louis, 177.

Doubles—Medwick, St. Louis, 43; McCormick, Cincinnati, 37.

Triples—Gutteridge, St. Louis, 15; Mize, St. Louis, and Suhr, Pittsburgh, 14.

Home Runs—Ott, New York, 33; Goodman, Cincinnati, 30.

Stolen Bases—Hack, Chicago, 15; Gutteridge, St. Louis, and Koy, Brooklyn, 14.

Pitching — Brown, Pittsburgh, 15-6; Lee, Chicago, 18-9, and Klinger, Pittsburgh, 10-5. (Lee and Klinger, .667 each.)

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News of the Theater, Motion Pictures, Dance, Radio and Music in Boston

Lucas & Pritchard

Harry Ellerbe and Ethel Barrymore
In "Whiteoaks," coming to the Plymouth Monday

Lionel Barrymore and Edward Arnold
In the film version of "You Can't Take It With You," coming later to the State and Orpheum Theaters

© Leon Elzin

Rudolph Serkin
Pianist, who will appear this season as recitalist and as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Alfred Wallenstein
WOR conductor, who this year will direct a weekly Bach Cantata series, and also a weekly concerto series on the air.

Top center, one of the dancers with the Don Cossack Choir, which on Oct. 9 will open the Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon series of concerts.

Coolidge Festival Anniversary

By L. A. Sloper
Music Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

For a generation, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge has been "godmother" of chamber music in America. She has given prizes for new compositions; she has given Americans opportunity to hear foreign works; she has brought famous European quartets to this country and has maintained native ensembles; she has presented chamber music concerts to universities and public libraries throughout the country; she built the Temple of Music on South Mountain, Pittsfield, Mass., and established there in 1918 a chamber music festival; a few years ago, she moved this festival to Washington, D. C., and established a permanent foundation to maintain it as an activity of the Congressional Library. Her contribution to chamber music is of incalculable value.

Now, 20 years after the first Berkshire Festival at Pittsfield, she is giving an anniversary reunion of five concerts at South Mountain, Sept. 21-23. Again, as it did four years ago, South Mountain will become the mecca of privileged musical pilgrims. For it is not possible to buy one's way into these concerts. Admission is by invitation only, and the invitations are eagerly sought by lovers of chamber music. The public of many cities is usually given the opportunity, without charge, of hearing much of the music there played repeated in the ensuing winter. Still, the privilege of hearing it in the particular setting of South Mountain, in a company of devotees, is rightly treasured. The experience is rare and choice.

New Works

At the anniversary festival next week, four new works, commissioned by Mrs. Coolidge and dedicated to her, will be played, and a fifth, written under similar conditions, will have its second performance.

Three of these new works will be included in the second program (Sept. 22), to be given by the Kolisch Quartet of Vienna, which made its American début at the Washington Festival of 1935. The novelties are Anton von Webern's Quartet in three movements (1938), Louis Gruenberg's Quartet No. 2, op. 40, also in three movements (1937), and Frederick Jacobi's "Hagiographs." Three Biblical Narratives for string quartet and piano entitled Job, Ruth, Joshua (1938), in which Mrs. Irene Jacobi will take the piano part.

The fourth "first performance" will be the Fourth Quartet of Frank Bridge (1938), to be played at the fourth concert (Sept. 23) by the Gordon String Quartet. Mr. Bridge, who has been represented on festival programs four times previously, will come from London to hear his new quartet played.

The fifth novelty will be Ernst Toch's new Quintet, op. 64, for piano and strings, first performed recently by the Roth Quartet at Stanford University, Calif., and noticed in these columns at that time. The composer will come from California to play the piano part. The work is on the program of the last concert (Sept. 23).

Other Artists

Participating ensembles and artists in addition to those already mentioned are the Berkshire String Quartet, the South Mountain Quartet, the Barrère Ensemble of Wind Instruments, the Gordon String Quartet, Carlos Salzedo, harpist, and Albert Sprague Coolidge, viola. Beethoven's Scotch and Irish Songs and the Brahms Songs of Love (op. 52) will be sung by the Solo Quartet of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, assisted by Kathleen Parlow, violin, Willem Willeke, cello and Gunnar Johansen and Mrs. Coolidge, piano.

The festival will close with Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 4, played by Feri Roth, violin, Georges Barrère and Frances Blaisdell, flute, Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichord, and a string orchestra composed of members of the various quartets, with Robert Brennand, doublebass, all conducted by Hugo Kortschak.

Glorifying a Norwegian Girl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"My Lucky Star," Sonja Henie's new starring vehicle which opened at the Keith Memorial Theater yesterday, contains the most delightful ice ballet of any of her films to date. The number, entitled "Alice in Wonderland," is neither the longest nor the most mammoth but it is (to the best of our recollection) the first to have the hint of a story and a touch of humor. And both ingredients add considerably to the usual scrumptious Henie concoction. As a matter of fact, the number seemed rather too short.

While the script writers are very likely not aware of it, they present, in "My Lucky Star," one of the rare cases on record of a romance in which the hero and heroine have nary so much as a single misunderstanding from first arch glance to final embrace. Larry Taylor (Richard Greene) warns Kristina Nielson (guess who), secretly a mannequin for a Fifth Avenue shop, that her 28 costumes are likely to nettle the girls at Plymouth University; stands by and exhorts her when some of the college youths put on a burlesque of her sartorial display; takes her part before the dean when Kristina becomes the innocent victim of her employer's jealous wife; and arranges for an immense ice carnival fashion show to be held in the New York store—a coup which makes everyone happy, including the store manager's jealous wife and his irate papa. What if they did have to rebuild the fifth floor!

To one constantly viewing films, the slickness with which Hollywood gilds its product is an ever-fresh marvel. Take the present one as an example. Its assets are Sonja and her superb skating, her chubby smile and cheerful manner; Mr. Greene and his handsome face; Joan Davis, Cesar Romero and Buddy Ebsen for the comedy and a bit of dancing; a few tunes by Gordon and Revel; Billy Gilbert, who singlehanded could probably salvage an entire film, and a few other odds and ends such as a competent supporting cast. The material is neither extraordinary nor original. Yet in its own elaborate fashion of purl two and knit one, 20th-Fox turns out 80 minutes of celluloid with sufficient entertainment importance to keep us amused all the way.

It won't matter extremely if you don't see "My Lucky Star," but you'll have a cheerful evening's entertainment if you do.

"Meet the Girls," the companion piece, is the first—and one sincerely hopes, the last—in a projected series subtitled "Big Town Girls." Drinking, gambling and philandering feature the story of two girls who stow away on a Pacific liner. Here is another strong argument against the blight of double bills. June Lang and Lynn Bari head the cast. We regret being unable to respond, "Pleased to meet you."

"Three Loves Has Nancy"

There are a lot of laughs awaiting the patrons of Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters this week from a deft little number entitled, "Three Loves Has Nancy," with Janet Gaynor, Robert Montgomery and Franchot Tone. It took six screen writers, including Bella and Samuel Spewack, George Oppenheimer and David Hertz to engineer the screen play but they have constructed a well-gagged, sturdy bridge of laughs and that is the main requirement of such an undertaking. It should be added that Richard Thorpe's direction has done their handiwork no harm.

"Three Loves Has Nancy" is built on the old suspension bridge formula, the object being to suspend the climax of a romance between Mr. Montgomery, the world-weary New Yorker author, and Miss Gaynor, the li'l Southern gal, as long as possible. The South's fairest flower has come to New York to find her fiancé but instead falls into what might be termed, under other circumstances, the clutches of Mr. Montgomery. A wealthy publisher (Franchot Tone) also attracted by Janet, Mr. Montgomery's failure to recognize the call of his heart, a designing actress and her super-designing mother, the hero's snobbish family, and the ultimate arrival on the scene of the heroine's erstwhile fiancé all intervene to postpone the ultimate nuptials. Decked out with the best sort of Spewack dialogue, the interventions are constantly amusing.

Don't let the lack of advance ballyhoo mislead you. "Three Loves Has Nancy" is an excellent film comedy.

"The Chaser," at the same house, involves Dennis O'Keefe, Ann Morriss and Lewis Stone in a shyster-to-honest lawyer yarn which even Spewack couldn't save. If MGM admitted to making B pictures, this would be one of them. Even without the admission, it bears a startling resemblance to the second letter of the alphabet.

"Four's a Crowd"

"Four's a Crowd," the new Metropolitan feature film which opened yesterday, might be described as a breezy comedy were it not for the fact that the breeze sometimes dwindles down to a pale zephyr. When the breezes blow, it is a fairly amusing yarn about a newspaper editor who conducts a violent press campaign against a Wall Street pirate and then gets himself hired as the pirate's publicity man. Along the way he falls in love with the millionaire's granddaughter, takes her away from his best friend and his publisher, and then discovers that he loves a girl reporter best after all.

Errol Flynn is the editor, Walter Connolly plays the wolf in Wall Street clothing, Olivia de Havilland and Rosalind Russell are the two girls and Patric Knowles is the publisher. Hugh Herbert, Melville Cooper and Franklyn Pangborn appear briefly.

"Sons of the Legion," the second film, was made with the American Legion in mind and we hope they like it. Lynne Overman plays the one-time soldier whose dishonorable discharge was a frame-up.

J. D. B.

Boston Artists Guild Opens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because we are inclined at the commencement of the season to anticipate forthcoming events in the art world, we are likely to ruminate upon matters which soon come to be routine. A few days ago there was outlined in this column a program of the art season and no mention was made of that venerable institution, The Guild of Boston Artists.

This was not negligence. It was a natural and normal evasion. The Guild remains aloof and refrains from promoting its wares in the acknowledged manner of the art trade. The gallery-trotter visiting the Guild year after year grows accustomed to the prevailing indifference.

The current exhibition is more firmly in the Guild conviction than ever. Here are the standards advocated by certain Bostonians encompassing accepted subject matter and acceptable themes. Portraits predominate, portraits of interesting people characterized in terms of their elegant or picturesque costumes, or for their touching qualities of sentiment. Personal portrayal still occupies the better part of our energies. The likenesses are honestly or painstakingly rendered, and the painter may enlarge the theme with all sorts of decorative adjuncts such as Chinese kimonos, brass bowls, flowers, and blooming chrysanthemums. Eventually the decorative impulse prevails and the embellishments break away from their personal mooring, becoming still-life and ornamental pictures per se.

First place is given to a poetic portrait of an elderly man, the last work of the late Edmund C. Tarbell. There is a self-portrait of Charles Woodbury. The objective realism of William Paxton is represented in a figure, Elizabeth Paxton, whose recent painting resembles that of her husband, shows an earlier view of rooftops which is decorative and free, a considerable contrast with the meticulous Paxton style of today. Frank Benson, Stanley Woodward, H. D. Murphy and Ernest Major are all included among the exhibitors in oil.

The water color exhibition is very agreeable, and it shows the aquarellists a more emancipated and independant group. Outstanding are contributions from Harry Sutton, Elizabeth Huntington, and Carroll Bill.

A refreshing contribution is a portrait in granite of an elephant, by F. W. Allen. The sculptor was apparently motivated by the shape of a chunk of stone which resembled the outward form of an elephant so much that he completed the portrait with a few summary applications of the chisel.

D. A.

The Composers Forum-Laboratory, a division of the Federal Music Project, will open its third season at Faelton Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, Oct. 14, at 8 p. m. Dean Winslow Hanscom, supervisor of the Laboratory, will preside and introduce several composers, whose works will be performed and discussed.

Wigman in Italics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Otto Ashermann, resident Boston dancer, teacher and director, has recently returned from Europe, more grateful than ever for his full United States citizenship, and for the modern dance.

In addition to conducting an art-educational tour, he was able to observe the dance situation in many countries, and after much difficulty, to bring his mother home with him from Vienna.

Regarding activities in the European dance world, he writes: "I came away with one general impression: retrogression.

"England is of course, as she has been for the last 30 years, in the throes of ballet enthusiasm and even the refugees from Central Europe who were supposed to carry the torch for the modern dance have succumbed to the public clamor for prettiness and lightness and technical bravura. Jooss included.

* * *

"Holland has Yvonne Georgi (former partner of Harald Kreutzberg, who is bringing her group for a brief American tour this season) who can still be considered a rabid modernist, compared with her contemporaries in Europe, and with most of her colleagues.

"Germany prescribes to her dance artists which one of them must do solo and which one must do group work. That settles the possibilities of individual and artistic progress.

"Switzerland, the country that was the home of Rudolf von Laban and Mary Wigman during their most important years of development, has still more schools with modern curricula than any of the other countries, but compared to the United States, the whole of Europe, including Switzerland, represents a sad phase of reaction.

"In Italy, there have been up to now a number of former Wigman pupils who have done rather good work. As most of them belong to the Jewish section that is now being expelled, when the Italians who have studied with them—so to say, the grandchildren of Wigman—continue this type of work, it can only be tantamount to what I saw in a studio-demonstration in Venice this summer—Wigman in Italics.

"And France, completely ruled as it is by the venerated masters and mistresses of the Old Russian School, becomes with each newly formed company a mere breeding stable for ballet.

* * *

"And so, when I neared the shores of this country, when with the pilot's boat out in Long Island Sound, the newsboy brought American newspapers, it was like a good fresh breeze that greeted me. When later, I found some spicy reports of Bennington, and an array of names that indicate America is still on the qui vive in modern dance, I was doubly grateful—for their existence, and for the fact that modern dance remains a controversial subject, for that guarantees its growth.

"Let the general public interest continue to run to ballet. It will keep the young modernist on the lookout for clearer expression, greater achievement and final victory, with a language of his own, not with an Esperanto of the Dance (Denishawn, Ballet, Tap and Modern, all mixed like a salad)."

Mr. Ashermann will open his studio at 719 Bolyston Street on Oct. 1, at which time he will resume his position at the Erskine School as dance director and co-director of drama, a similar position at the Chamberlayne School, and begin his activities as a new member of the Boston Conservatory of Music faculty, as well as opening a course for men at the Center of Adult Education.

He is planning a dance composition on a large group scale, with his evening classes, for which one of Alban Berg's master pupils who is now in this country, will write the music. One section of this dance was performed by 20 members of his group last spring at Tufts College.

Mr. Ashermann also gives illustrated lectures on dance and on modern art and its background. For the past four years he has conducted weekly classes in Providence, R. I., and has directed the dances in the Dartmouth Winter Carnival performances.

M. L.

What's Coming on the Radio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Serious music, of interest to student and connoisseur as well as just plain interested radio listeners, will be forthcoming over the weekend in a triple series of concert programs announced by WOR and the Mutual network. These programs, all evening series, will be available to WAAB, Boston, a member station, or to any of the stations of the affiliated Colonial Network in New England. Political campaign speakers will wreak havoc with the inaugural programs, locally but the programs may be expected to continue uninterrupted on the local air for the rest of the winter. Listeners may dial WOR directly on 710 kilocycles or Mutual stations in their own or nearby cities.

* * *

The "back to Bach" movement has now come to the radio. Beginning Sunday, at 8 p. m., Alfred Wallenstein, WOR conductor, will launch a weekly Bach Cantata series with soloists, chorus and orchestra. Since Bach wrote well over 200 religious cantatas, Mr. Wallenstein has a potential four-year series on his hands. Many of these cantatas are rarely heard. Mr. Wallenstein has said that he wants to present these works in the "very fashion in which it is believed Bach intended them to be played."

The Mutual network again may be considered the second major chain to bring its "house" orchestra up to symphonic size with a new series by the WOR Symphony Orchestra beginning Monday at 9:30 p. m. For its conductor WOR has imported Eric DeLamarter from Chicago. Mr. DeLamarter, American-born, studied under Charles Widor, the great French organist, was assistant conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, served as a member of the faculty of the Chicago Musical College faculty, and has been critic for several Chicago newspapers.

* * *

The initial concert will open with Mozart's Overture to "Don Giovanni," three movements from Beethoven's Sixth or "Pastoral" Symphony and the Brahms-Parlow Hungarian Dance, No. 6. One might have wished that the conductor had dispensed with the Mozart and Brahms to give the entire Beethoven symphony but it is good enough to have such a series on the way.

Violin students should be interested in the weekly concerto series to be inaugurated on Tuesday by Alfred Wallenstein and Joseph Coleman, violinist, at 9:30 p. m. Mr. Coleman, who will begin with the Mendelssohn Concerto, plans to present concertos of Bruch, Beethoven, Paganini, Lalo and others, during the winter.

Mr. Coleman came to America in 1921 to become a student of Leopold Auer, the great teacher of violinists. He organized the Perole String Quartet, whose recitals have been often heard on WOR and the Mutual network.

A. D. H.

Miss Barrymore as Centenarian

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Readers of Mazo de la Roche's "Jalna" novels will be interested to know that for the purposes of the play "Whiteoaks," which opens at the Plymouth Monday, the author has restricted the action to a single incident, the making of the last will and testament of Grandma Whiteoak, 101 years old.

The dramatic crux of the play lies in Grandma's decision to leave her wealth to the odd one among the boys of the hard-riding, hard-living family, the one who wants to be—of all things—a musician. The part of this boy is played by Harry Ellerbe.

Grandma Whiteoak has been described as a scrappy and vibrant centenarian, always able to terrorize the three generations of Whiteoaks that follow her. Miss Barrymore has been praised for both her makeup and her characterization in this role.

The story of "Knickerbocker Holiday," first production of the Playwrights' Producing Company, which opens Sept. 26 at the Shubert, is drawn from events of those early days when New York was New Amsterdam and Peter Stuyvesant was its leading citizen.

Special interest attaches to the fact that Walter Huston will be making his musical comedy début in this piece, for which the music has been composed by Kurt Weill. Mr. Huston has played in almost everything else, from vaudeville to Shakespeare, but never before in a musical.

The second production of the Playwrights' company will be Robert Sherwood's "Abe Lincoln of Illinois," as already mentioned in these columns. The third, just announced, will be "American Landscape," by Elmer Rice, with Arthur Byron in the leading role.

Continuing offerings on Boston stages are "What a Life," the amusing farce of high school doings which George Abbott is presenting at the Wilbur, and "Hellzapoppin," the rowdy revue at the Shubert.

After leaving Boston, the "What a Life" company will tour the country. Motion picture rights to the play, which was written by Clifford Goldsmith, have been sold to Paramount with the agreement that the film is not to be released until all the stage companies have completed their runs. Mr. Abbott expects to go to Hollywood to direct the film.

Local little theaters are providing Boston with openings for the next two weeks in conflict with the downtown theaters. While Miss Barrymore is presenting "Whiteoaks" at the Plymouth the New England Repertory company will be reviving O'Neill's "The Great God Brown" at the Peabody Playhouse, and while the Playwrights and Mr. Huston are beginning their great adventure at the Shubert, the Transit Players will take over the Peabody to submit two one-acters, "Plant in the Sun" and "Transit."

The Repertory company's first performance, however, will be private; the formal opening will be on Tuesday evening. "The Great God Brown" apparently has never been done in Boston. It is the drama in which O'Neill uses masks for conveyance of the characters' emotions.

"Plant in the Sun" (now set for Sept. 27) is the play about a sit-down strike in a candy factory, already seen in Boston suburbs. "Transit," presented last season by the Workshop of the Mercury Theater in New York, will be new to Boston. It is set in a Bowery "flophouse." It is said that motion picture technique is used in the spotlighting.

L. A. S.

The first program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season (Oct. 7-8) will consist of Vivaldi's Concerto in D minor, for orchestra with organ, Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" Overture, Brahms's Variations on a Theme of Haydn, and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. The first three of these were on the first program conducted in America by Dr. Koussevitzky, on Oct. 10-11, 1924, in Symphony Hall. The Beethoven Fifth was the first symphony he led in this country.

Amusements

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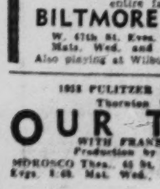

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Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Crafts in the Home—As Hobbies for Homemakers

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Spare Moments or Hours—Would You Find a Hobby to Fit?

The Homemaker With an Engrossing Interest Is Never Dull. Metal Work, Pottery, Weaving—What Is Yours?

Crafts in the Home—I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A really engrossing hobby, a hobby that holds its thrill after the first exciting introduction is over and that leads to eventual mastery of the new craft, is an endless source of satisfaction. It seems to me that "craft" hobbies are the most suitable to women because they give the most personal satisfaction—pleasure in perfecting a new skill, pride of real achievement, of making something worthwhile and interesting to make: Often such hobbies open doors to new worlds of accomplishments and ideas.

The happiest women I know have hobbies, from the greatgrandmother down the road who sells her jellies and pickles, products of love of craftsmanship and not economic need, to the young mother of four who manages to do some weaving twice a week. Mothers of half grown and grown-up children whose household duties have lightened, business and professional women with free evenings, older women with nothing on their minds but bridge, all find that a craft hobby is an inexhaustible source of outside interest and worthwhile new activity.

Must Be Practical

In general a good hobby for women must be practical, partly because there is no greater spur to continued interest than tangible, practical results. If it is possible to sell some of the products of the craft, and it often is, so much the better. However, only the most expert can expect to make their hobby do more than pay for itself, but in the case of some expensive hobbies and for most women this is financial return enough.

A craft hobby offers the problem of housing in the snug apartments and houses of today, but manufacturers have begun to solve it. There are now on the market collapsible table looms for weaving and making rugs, small but excellent potters' wheels, and backyard forges for iron work, which disposes of the heavy industries among the crafts. Photography, cabinet making, wood carving, and jewelry making all require special equipment but much of it can be housed in a corner of the basement or garage or near the kitchen sink. Other hobbies which especially appeal to women—knitting, needlework, sketching, leather work, and fancy cooking—do not need special quarters.

Before embarking on a new hobby it is necessary to have some preliminary information which this series of articles aims to give—something of the character of the craft, the initial cost of the equipment, good books of instruction, other methods of learning, practical uses, and outlets for sales.

No one craft is suitable for every woman. An older woman with consecutive hours of freedom could study a craft such as cabinetmaking at a studio, while a very busy young mother might weave in the evening. Some hobbies such as photography, wood work, and sketching, a husband and wife can share; others are exclusively feminine. Some cost little or nothing; some can be worked at for 10 minutes and then dropped; and some can be entirely self-taught. Some require extremely delicate craftsmanship and fine work, others depend on bold effects. Every woman knows the special assets and drawbacks of both herself and her environment, and should be rational enough to choose a hobby with these in mind.

Enriching One's Outlook

There is nothing new to be said about the pleasures of having a real hobby, but most people do not realize how constructive these pleasures are or how they enrich every aspect of the hobbyist's life. The instinct for sound craftsmanship carries over into humdrum daily duties; studios, workshops, exhibitions, libraries, museums all suddenly develop to deep and lively interest; and best of all there is a generous welcome from the fascinating, international, and historical brotherhood of fellow craftsmen.

Barbara B. Paine

The second article, on Knitting as a Hobby, will run on the Friday Women's Page in the near future.

This Little Trailer Stays Home

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Red zinnias and bachelor buttons against a picket fence first attracted us to a gasoline station near our apartment. Trucks, trolleys, buses, and cars thunder along the main artery on which it stands, just outside New York City. Not a block away, a lively business center hums. Yet behind the white fence a screen of trees and shrubbery forms a secluded anchorage for the proprietor's trailer home.

Not at first were we aware of this residence. Early one autumn morning I drew in to replenish the fuel in our tank. As the attendant handed me back my change, a shrill whistle sounded. "Excuse me, ma'am," said he hurriedly, "I've got to get water for the boss."

That puzzled me, but he was gone before I could ask the question perched on my tongue. When winter had stripped trees of their leaves, we noticed one day the outlines of a blue trailer among the tree trunks.

"Oho," I remarked, "you're starting a trailer camp!"

"No, ma'am," protested the man, "that's where the boss lives. The trailer's been there all summer. Haven't you seen it before?"

* * *

Now a year has passed, during which our venerable automobile has consumed much gasoline and oil (even a battery) and we have become acquainted with the young proprietor—also his wife. Moreover, we have been introduced to their two dogs, an Irish setter and a wire-haired terrier, who have their own frame house and runway alongside the trailer.

Not long out of college, Harvey decided to go into business for himself. A gasoline station, he reasoned, would be a fairly sure source of income in this machine age. With Linda, his wife, also a college graduate, he pondered whether they could swing such an enterprise. Scrape together the capital for the venture, they were able, but to provide for rent at the same time seemed impossible. Their combined earnings (Linda is a Manhattan secretary) were just enough to start the filling station in operation and to pay for food and transportation. Where to live until the business progressed to a paying basis was their problem. The answer—a trailer purchased on the installment plan and set up on jacks in the lot behind the station!

* * *

That was two years ago. Today Linda and Harvey own the trailer, have paid all their debts, and saved enough money to think of buying a house. The business is very much of a success, and as for living in a trailer—

"Does rain patter on the roof?" Linda repeated after me, her eyes wide with amusement. "It drums! Like a giant pounding for all he is worth on great kettle drums!"

"And when an apple drops off the tree onto the trailer top—whee, we jump out of our skins!" added Harvey with a grin.

"Seriously, though, this trailer has proved a wonderful solution for us," Linda continued. "We just had to save some money, and we've been able to this way. Of course, we don't have a palatial home," she waved a hand at the shelved and cupboarded wall space, at seats convertible into beds, the folding table and covered sink. "But it satisfies our desire for a place of our own.

* * *

"What fun I had making the curtains! These brown and gold ones are new this year, to go with the fresh yellow and cocoa cushion covers. Why, trimming these seven tiny windows gave me almost as much of a thrill as decorating that many rooms in a house."

We admired the curtains, marveled aloud at the neatness of the trailer's interior.

Chief advantage of the trailer, to Harvey's mind, is the fact that when they move into their own home, they can sell the trailer. "We'll have something more to show for our money than a handful of rent receipts," he said happily.

"What I like best about it," put in Linda, "is the garden. You must come over and pick some blackberries tomorrow. There are more than we can ever use—and apples and pears, too. It's wonderful to have enough land to dig in without worrying about spoiling the lawn. We practically live outdoors in the summer, and I spend all my time when I'm not cooking or sewing, puttering in the garden. You see, we're far enough back from the street to be away from the noise. The trees and shrubbery make it private. It's like an estate of our own, except for the size of our menage."

* * *

"But aren't you cold in the winter?" we queried.

Harvey shook his head. "Come over some winter night and see for yourselves. We're warm as can be when our special stove gets going."

"How about water?" we asked. "Do you have a well?"

They laughed together. "Haven't you heard the whistle?" queried Linda. "I blow that whenever I want water, and one of the boys brings it from the station. We could have it piped in here, but that's expensive, and this system is just as easy—so long as the boys don't object."

"They won't," assured her husband, "while you keep on feeding them brownies and cake."

Such apparent contentment requires no further evidence to prove that trailer living satisfies this couple's present need. Were Linda at home all day, the quarters might seem cramped. But to her, five o'clock means a return to a neat, compact little home, where two dogs frisk in their runway, and flowers bloom riotously in a garden of her own planting.

M. S. C.

A Friday Column

Her Husband's Favorite Meal-in-a-Dish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

The following recipe is my husband's special meal-in-a-dish.

Hot Tamale Pie

Scald
1 cup corn meal. While cooling, fry
1 pound of hamburg steak in
Bacon fat with
1 large onion. Add
1 cup tomatoes
1 cup corn. Beat
1 egg. Mix with
1 cup milk and add to the whole.
Season with
Salt
Pepper and
Chile powder. Bake one hour in medium oven 350°F. Then brown for a few minutes in hot oven 450°F. Serves six.

(Mrs.) E. M., Kansas

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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Interior Decorating on a Wee Scale

Ethel Hyman's Hobby Is Her Doll's House, Exquisite in Every Tiny Detail

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many people are attracted to the beauty of small things, to the daintiness and exquisite workmanship which bring out details on a minute scale. Ethel Hyman of Chicago belongs to this type of collector. It was not until her own little girl was 4 years old that she began to express her desire to handle small bits of material, to obtain wee chairs, and tiny household accessories through the medium of a doll's house. Of course it was all supposed to be for the little girl, but the child soon wearied of showing the doll's house to her friends, so the mother felt that the house was really HERS. She continued to collect furniture and bric-a-brac for it and to-day, after eight years, she has indeed a little house of wonders.

Claude Hyman, her husband, originally built the eight-room house which boasts, besides a hall and bath, a living room, dining room, kitchen, master bedroom, nursery, guest room, children's double bedroom and ballroom. Quite an establishment to equip and run, but Ethel Hyman, eager to express her ideas, started right in on her search for the proper furnishings, a search which took her to many places, offering old and new things.

The master bedroom has been done in early American style. It has four-poster beds, an old fashioned washstand with bowl and pitcher, a kerosene lamp, a spinet chair, and a Martha Washington sewing cabinet. A china cat sits on the chintz covered chair and there are tiny imported, French hand-painted powder boxes. Wee Godey prints hang on the wall, along side a framed tintype 75 years old. Ethel Hyman crocheted a rag rug for the floor and the bedspreads are log cabin silk quilts.

The living room is modern. It has a fireplace and side bookcases; there is a wicket basket with tiny logs and tongs before the fireplace. In front of the sofa is a real marble top coffee table with a demitasse set. Father relaxes in an easy chair with a book on his lap, mother is knitting, and daughter is evidently practising the piano. The radio in the corner is silent, but the illusion is real enough to be anything but silent.

The dining room has a small hooked rug, a Duncan Phyfe table, a corner cabinet, and real silver in the wee buffet drawers. The tea wagon boasts a pewter service. Candlesticks and a pheasant on a mirror form the table decoration.

The nursery is in pink and blue with crib, high chair, dressing table, stand, and chest with twin lamps, an electric heater and fan, and, gay, if minute, silhouettes adorn the walls. Thin curtains are at the windows and toys are evident in the room. What a lot of work and love Ethel Hyman has put into this doll's house; it is so very homelike. But best of all is the touch of humor in the kitchen, which, says Mrs. Hyman, the photographer claims is his favorite room. This tiny kitchen has imitation ice in the icebox, the cook is preparing a tasty waffle for breakfast, with ingredients from the kitchen cabinet; flour, eggs, and milk. The dog is lying beneath the kitchen stove with his dish of water. The cook stands ready to open the door of the icebox from beneath which an infinitesimal mouse is running. "Of course," explains Mrs. Hyman, "this is not common in the well kept house, today, but I thought it would be fun to have the mouse there."

The ballroom must not be forgotten, for it has tiny French chairs purchased in Paris at the time of the 1900 Paris Exposition. Side wall brackets, a baby grand piano surrounded by palms and flowers give the right atmospheric touch for the grand party being enjoyed by 15 small dolls who are dancing.

Although Ethel Hyman calls herself a wife and mother, she is truly a very fine interior decorator, for the well chosen color schemes, the wallpaper, the minute details in her Doll's House, has proven that her hobby is a work of art which she has graciously permitted others to see and enjoy.

Janet P. Johl

Another View of Ethel Hyman's Doll House—Quite an Establishment to Equip and Run

Three Favorite Recipes for the Apple Season

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

The following is my pet pie recipe:

Apple Pie

Make a crust in the following way.
Sift together
1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon baking powder. Cut
⅓ cup butter into the flour. Add
¼ cup cold milk. Fill a pastry lined pan with
Apples thinly sliced. Sprinkle with
1 cup sugar to which has been added
1 tablespoon flour. Shake on a little
Nutmeg and
Few drops of lemon. Add dots of butter. Cover with top crust and put in hot oven 425°F. When brown turn oven down to 350°F. and bake 45 minutes. Serve with cream and sugar.

(Mrs.) E. M., Kansas

Four Apple Dumplings

Roll pie crust as for small pies. Place in center of each
Apples (thinly sliced as for pie) and
½ teaspoon cinnamon. Gather up outer edge of crust and pinch together at top. Make sirup of
1 cup sugar
1½ cups water
Butter (size of walnut)
1 teaspoon vanilla. Place dumplings in boiling sirup (top of dumplings to be above sirup). Boil slowly for 30 minutes. Brown in moderate oven.

(Mrs.) R. B. S., Washington.

Fried Apples

Fry in
Bacon fat
4 medium onions thinly sliced. When tender add
8 or 10 cooking apples pared and thinly sliced and
¼ teaspoon salt. Cover and cook slowly till soft, stirring often to prevent burning. When soft remove cover and brown. If apples are very tart add
1 tablespoon sugar just before serving. Put in center of platter and surround with smoking hot
Sausages. (Mrs.) F. H. F., Ohio

As Dessert or a Side Dish, Applesauce Is Delicious

Good applesauce is light colored, smooth, and well flavored. In preparing the apples remove the skin and core carefully so that no hard pieces will be left as these may not cook thoroughly, causing lumps. The amount of water to be added depends upon the amount of juice in the apple, but in general as little water as possible should be used. It is impossible to give proportions for sugar as the amount to be added depends upon the sweetness of the juice. If too much sugar is added, the value of the sauce as fruit is considerably lessened. The sauce will be lighter in color and more of the fresh taste of the apples will be retained if the sugar is added just before the sauce is done. Rapid cooking aids in keeping the light color of apples.

A Plant Window of Their Own?

With Plants That Interest and Teach the Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

Four small faces half-hidden by plants peered through the window. Though passers-by might not recognize it, it was an extraordinary window, for through it they had glimpsed the far-away days of the Pleistocene jungle, the date plantations of the East, the orange groves of Florida, and in a child's own way the joys of Arcadia.

The story of how it came to be such a transparency through which filtered history and geology, geography and science might be of interest to other parents. Plant windows are not new, but by much experimenting with what we call story-telling plants and with the cooperation of some of our botany-loving friends, we found a collection of children's plants that gave our children a new regard for horticulture, and a definite hobby interest.

Plants That Do Things

Plants which "did something" were actually the most popular. Those that had a history back of them, however, had their place. As space in our plant window was limited, we chose for the doing plants, the brodophyllum, the sensitive plant, a two-year-old orange tree, and the resurrection plant. Our story-telling plants were confined to the Dracaena, two palms grown from a date seed and a coconut, and a sea-onion from Italy.

The brodophyllum for a time was the most popular plant in the window. To adult eyes it is scarcely attractive with its straight upright axis and ill-proportioned notched leaves. In those leaves, however, lay its appeal. A single leaf pinned to the soil sprouts a new plant at each notch. Each one of the children took a leaf to school where it produced from three to eight new plants. They threatened to overrun both the school and our window, but they taught a lesson in botany, and quite delighted many children.

The sensitive plant may be grown from seeds planted in the spring. It is wise to have such a large supply, for whether it was not really suited to our living room, or whether it was touched so often "that its leaves might neatly fold together," the plants did not last more than two or three months.

Many people are familiar with various types of resurrection plants. One of the interesting ones is the Rose of Jericho. It has a history that stretches back through the centuries. Isaiah was probably referring to it when he spoke of it "as the rolling thing before the whirlwind." The crusaders finding it in the East in the middle ages brought it back to Europe as a strange souvenir. Before it is "resurrected" it looks like a round, interlaced ball in the center of which are seeds. Placed in water it unfolds and the seeds in the center begin to grow.

Resurrection Plant

The more familiar moss-like resurrection plant is interesting for it also grows in water and can be dried two or three times and will still unfold again.

Oranges and lemons will grow in practically any living room, if one buys two-year-old grafted trees and put them out-of-doors in the spring when they blossom so that the bees may pollinate them. Until one has tried a single home-grown orange, one cannot believe that it has a particular and individual taste, at least so the children reported.

A date seed will root very quickly, though the palm it produces is not very ornamental. A coconut must be planted, husk and all about one quarter under ground. The difficulty is finding a big enough pot. Almost a year before there was a sign of a root, our coconut grew a large broad leaf. The two formed the basis of a long story of palms and the tremendous place they fill in the economic life of mankind.

From Days of Dinosaurs

The dragon plant, or Dracaena, is a lovely house plant, but its interest to the children was its past. It has a past which stretches through the ages. It flourished with the dinosaurs, but because it could adapt itself to changing conditions, it alone of all the trees is said to have survived the cataclysmic changes between that time and ours. Although it grows as a plant, it is really a tree. It was treasured by the ancients; Pliny wrote of it; and the Chinese used its resin to surface their writing paper.

Our sea-onion was the gift of an Italian friend. In Italy one finds it blooming everywhere, even on the top shelves of cupboards without water. It so blossomed in our window garden, producing a long spike of flowers. But though it was quite a trick for the children, it ruined the bulb.

L. L. K.

Easy-to-Make Accessories

Plaid Wool Scarf and Bag to Brighten Your Wardrobe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fashion decrees plaids for the Autumn and there is nothing that can lift a dark coat or dress out of drabness quicker than a brilliant touch of the beautiful woolen or silk Scotch plaids now being shown in the shops. Color is best expressed in accessories. The bag and scarf pictured are easily and quickly made and offer innumerable possibilities for one's own enjoyment or for inexpensive gifts.

The college girl will want several to go with her unfurred sport coat or to contrast with her dark wool dress. The set offers many opportunities for having an extra scarf and bag. It may be made of velvet or metallic cloth to match the evening dress; or of poplin or silk for the afternoon dress; or when making the children's dress, a bag, a scarf, and pockets of a contrasting material will supply adequate trimming.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Schoolgirl, Especially, Will Like These Gay Plaid Accessories. They Are Easy to Make With the Directions in the Accompanying Article.

Twenty inches of the woolen material; twenty inches of taffeta for lining, and a nine-inch zipper were the only requirements for both scarf and bag. A rich black and yellow plaid with a black taffeta lining was selected, but the showing of reds and blues, greens and browns in an almost endless variety makes it easy to select what best suits the individual taste and need.

To Make the Bag

The bag is made of a 20-inch square of the material with only the points cut off. A paper pattern may be made first if you like.

Fold the 20-inch square on the bias making a triangle. The fold is the bottom of the bag.

Measure five inches in from each side along this fold, and cut off the two points. This makes the sides of the bag.

Then measure down 5 inches from the top point through the center of the triangle, and cut off this point.

Cut lining the same way only a trifle smaller.

To make the lining:

Seam up the sides.

Mark the center of the top and the center of the zipper.

Gather each side of the top from one side seam to the other side seam.

Sew to the under side of the zipper. Be sure to have the seams of the lining turned outside. This forms the pouch of the bag.

Take the small points of the taffeta that have been cut off and sew together for small pockets and sew to inside of lining.

To make the outside of the bag: Sew up the side seams of the plaid, and gather and sew them in the same way as the lining. Sew plaid to outside of the zipper.

For the handle, cut a strip of the plaid five inches wide by fifteen inches long. Line with the wool but leave the taffeta intact to make the scarf. Fold over to measure two and one half inches and sew together. Sew firmly to bag at center on either side.

For the Scarf

Cut a pattern of paper twenty inches long. Then measure off the width to graduate from four inches to ten and one half inches wide. Pin to material and cut two pieces. Sew the two small ends together to form seam at back of neck. Cut the lining to correspond and line scarf. Be sure to have the seam lines even.

A small bag for a child or a flat envelop bag may be made from the remaining plaid material.

Edna Gugenheim

GARDENING

Fall Care of the Vegetable Garden

After all your vegetables have been harvested, do not think for a minute that your vegetable gardening is over for the season.

Clean up and burn all garden refuse, in order to destroy all possible breeding places and harbors for insects and diseases.

After you have tidied up the garden, sow the area to rye or some other green manure crop that may be plowed or spaded under late in the fall or early in the spring. This practice, while it does not increase the plant-food content of the soil to any extent, does improve the physical condition and aids in the prevention of blowing and washing of the soil. It provides an excellent means for the addition of organic matter to the garden soil.

Even if you do not sow a cover crop, fall plowing or spading of the garden area is advisable, as it aids in improving the soil structure, may help in the control of insects, aids in the conservation of moisture, and makes sure that the garden is ready for early planting in the spring.

When a cover crop is used to improve the physical condition of the soil, a complete, balanced plant food should be applied in the spring to supply the necessary nourishment to the vegetable crops.

A Friday Column

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RITZ HOUSE CLOTHS

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	650,000
Previous day	1,142,300
1938 volume to date	187,325,143
1937 volume to date	285,149,250

Market Advances Warily Reducing Earlier Losses

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Waiting a clue to Europe's immediate destiny, the stock market essayed a cautious step forward today after giving up in the forenoon part of yesterday's wide gains.

The early losses, ranging to 2 or 3 points in numerous shares, had been reduced to fractions for the most part near the final hour. Wall Street still seemed uneasy over the question of war or peace in Europe and traders trod warily on the buying side until they could get a clearer idea of the outcome of negotiations behind the scenes in Germany and England.

Transactions ran at the rate of about 650,000 shares for the day, the smallest since the markets became extremely agitated over peace prospects after Herr Hitler's Nuremberg speech last Monday.

The peaceful atmosphere that settled over the share market, after the tumult of speculation most of this week on the ebb and rise of war fear, was not altogether in keeping with news from Czechoslovakia and accounts of the meeting between Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler. But market analysts said the severe shake-out of prices since Tuesday—eliminating nearly half the mid-year upswing—alone was sufficient to call for re-appraisal of the outlook, both at home and abroad, and to make traders cautious in pursuing the decline.

Bond Market Irregular

The bond market followed a zigzag course today with little trading feature except sharp advances in obligations of the Nickel Plate railroad.

At the beginning of the final hour Nickel Plate 6s had changed hands to the tune of $136,000 par value with a net advance at that time of 6⅜ points at 52. The 4½ were 2½ higher at 36½ on a turnover of less than half of that in the 6s.

Other rail bonds improving slightly included Pennsylvania general 4½s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s.

Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s dropped 8½ points on a single sale while modest declines were posted for Southern Railway consolidated 5s. Southern Pacific 4½s, Colorado & Southern 4½s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, and Anaconda Copper 4½s.

U. S. Governments were 1-32d to 18-32ds of a point lower but volume was small.

Foreign dollar bonds were generally lower under leadership of German 5½s and 7s, both of which yielded around a point.

Stocks in London Lower But Quiet

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The stock exchange, in quiet trading today, deflected the financial district's slightly diminished optimism toward the Czechoslovak situation. There was a desire to wait further developments before making new commitments.

The war loan was a half of one per cent lower. Transatlantics, speculative issues, and European bonds showed moderate declines in quiet early dealings.

The pound sterling continued weaker. Renewed demand for the dollar found the rate 4.80½ to the pound.

Gold, in terms of sterling, advanced again, the price increasing 5½ pence an ounce to 144 shillings 8½ pence. However, with the rise of the dollar against the pound, the gold price equivalent in dollars was $34.75 an ounce compared with $34.78 Thursday.

Afternoon dealings were marked by caution and prices dropped slightly. At the close transactions were dull and indecisive.

Wheat Prices Rule Higher in Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—Higher prices ruled in the Chicago wheat market today, although late reactions from top quotations implied hopes of peace had not been abandoned.

One stimulus to price upturns came from big takings of Canadian wheat for export to Europe. Fully 1,250,000 bushels were estimated to have been bought from Canada and indefinite amounts from the United States.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ½ to one cent higher compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 65¼, Dec. 65⅝-¾, corn also ½ to one cent up, Sept. 52⅞, Dec. 51-51⅛, and oats ¼ lower to an equal advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock exchange traders awaited today more definite news regarding Prime Minister Chamberlain's visit to Germany before making new commitments and price movements were irregular. British Government bonds closed about ½ point lower and trans-Atlantic shares were down 1 to 3. Considerable business was done in tobacco issues at lower prices and the industrial group was heavy. European bonds finished slightly lower.

Paris: The Bourse closed weak today with all sections of the list under selling pressure. French rentes lost 30 to 180 centimes and sharp declines were recorded in industrials. Suez Canal declined more than 500 francs, Royal Dutch 150, and Bank of France shares were down 75 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures reacted late today on realizing, and closed 1½d net higher. Prices at one time were up three pence due to smaller weekly exports and reports that Russia had withdrawn all offers to Europe.

Uneasy shorts in cotton futures covered their near-by holdings in view of European conditions and the increase in war-risk insurance rates. There was some speculative buying although offerings were light with final prices up 1 to 3 points.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52¾	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ½
119⅞	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	39	37½	37½	—2½
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	6	10⅛	10	10	
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20	20	20	Sep 8
30	16⅛	Addressor (1.40)	11	26½	26¾	26⅞	Sep 15
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	10	56¾	56½	56½	— ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	4	1	⅞	⅞	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 3
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	6	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	2	8½	8	8½	+ ¾
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
19⅝	15¼	Alleg-Lud Steel	8	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	10½	10½	10½	— ½
184	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	9	176	174	176	Sep 15
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	Sep 14
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (½e)	3	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—1⅜
42	4½	Allied Strs	38	9¾	9	9¼	— ½
68½	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	59	59	59	Sep 14
54½	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1¼e)	12	46⅞	45½	45½	—1¾
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	15	15	15	
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 13
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	66	61	61	—1
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3½e)	1	74	74	74	Sep 15
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	6	16½	15½	15½	—1¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	2	35½	34	34	—1½
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	95⅝	95½	95⅝	— ⅜
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	170½	169¼	170½	+1¼
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	1	22	21½	22	—1½
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	Sep 8
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	12	17¾	17	17	—1
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 14
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	114½	114½	114½	—2
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	7¼	6½	6½	Sep 14
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	9½	9¼	9¼	Sep 15
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	13	12⅞	13	+1¼
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	4	15½	14½	15½	+ ¼
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	6	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ½
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Sep 14
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	3	23	22½	23	+ ½
43¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	40½	40½	40½	—1
2¼	1½	Am Ice	5	1½	1½	1½	Sep 14
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	1	15½	15½	15½	
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	12	17	16	16	—1¾
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	3	54½	54½	54½	Sep 15
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	3	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	2	32	32	32	— ½
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	+1
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	33	4¼	4	4⅛	
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	6	30¼	30	30	
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	2	25	24¾	25	— ½
17	9	Am Rad & St S	29	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	22	16⅜	15¾	16⅛	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅜
20⅞	15⅛	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+1
18	7⅛	Am Seating	6	16	15⅜	16	— ⅛
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	21	45¾	44½	45⅝	— ⅜
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	131	131	131	Sep 15
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55	55	55	Sep 14
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	15	24¾	23½	24¼	—1¼
11¾	6½	Am Stores	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
14	12	Am Stove	1	13	13	13	Sep 9
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅝
117⅛	90½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	101	101	101	—2
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	17¾	17¾	Sep 14
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	138¾	137½	137½	—2¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	80	79½	80	—1¼
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	82⅛	81⅞	81⅞	—1¼
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	147⅝	146½	146½	Sep 14
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	7	5½	5¼	5½	— ¼
13½	6	Am Water Wks	22	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	82½	80	82½	Sep 14
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	8	33	32¼	32¼	—1¾
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	20	6⅜	6⅜	6½	— ⅜
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	32½	29	29	Sep 14
38	21	Anaconda	182	32⅜	31¼	31¾	—1
50	29	Anacon W & C	2	40⅜	39⅛	39⅛	Sep 14
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	— ⅛
19	10	Andes Copper	1	13	13	13	Sep 13
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 15
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	—1¼
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Sep 14
7	3⅛	Armour Ill	11	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	4	41⅝	40	40	—3
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	1	41	41	41	
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	9	9¾	8⅝	9	Sep 14
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	5	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	5	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Aug 29
73⅛	56	Asso D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	33	33	33	Sep 15
42	22½	Atch T & S F	19	32	30⅝	31	—1½
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	2	50	50	50	+—1
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	7	18¼	18	18¼	
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	7	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅜
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	4	106	105⅞	105⅞	—1⅛
9⅞	5¼	Atlas Corp (¼e)	11	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	Sep 14
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	3	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¾
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	— ½
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	3½	3½	3½	
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	9	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	25	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	23	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	— ¾
13⅜	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	7¼	7	7	— ⅜
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Sep 8
23⅜	12½	Barber Asphalt	7	17¼	16¾	17	—1
1⅛	35	Barker Bros	5	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅝
12⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	31	15¾	14⅞	15½	— ½
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	7	13¾	13½	13¾	
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 15
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	97	97	97	Sep 15
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	110	110	110	Sep 14
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ¼
33	75¼	Belg N R of (3.27e)		75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	49	20⅜	19¾	19¾	—1
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	*4	17¾	17¼	17¾	Sep 15
52	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	3	47	47	47	—1½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	57	56	55	55½	—1⅜
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
100½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	97	97	97	Sep 14
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	21	21	21	+ ½
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	9	14	13¾	13¾	—1
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	11	21¾	21	21½	— ⅝
30⅜	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	5	24½	24	24	— ⅛
14¼	6	Bond Stores	2	11	11	11	
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	14	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	20	31½	30⅝	31½	—1⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	24	23½	24	Sep 15
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	14	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	61	32	30¼	31¼	—1¼
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Sep 9
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	38	38	38	+ ¾
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	6	6	6	— ½
13⅝	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	15	8⅜	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅜
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	3	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)		33½	33½	33½	Sep 14
11⅜	5½	Brunswick Balk(½e)	7	9	8⅛	8¾	— ¼
12⅝	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	11	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	8	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	2	19	18½	18½	Sep 15
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	2	30½	30¼	30¼	— ¾
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	10	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
22¾	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	7	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 15
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Aug 29
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	3	3	3	
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	7	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅜
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	2	16	16	16	

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Sep 15
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	19	7¼	7	7	— ½
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¾
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	8	14⅞	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
8½	5	Canadian Pacific	19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	35	32	32	Sep 14
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	Sep 14
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	2	15½	15½	15½	Sep 13
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	9	83¼	80½	80⅝	—3⅜
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	3	46	45⅞	46	— ⅛
106¼	100⅛	Caterpil pf (5)	3	106¼	105	105	Sep 14
25⅝	9	Celanese Corp	24	20⅛	19½	19½	—1¼
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	*3	91¼	91¼	91¼	Sep 15
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	5	21⅝	21	21¼	— ¾
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	20⅝	20	20	— ¼
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	17	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5¾	5½	5⅝	Sep 15
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 10
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	14	44½	43½	44½	— ½
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	9	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	2	22½	22	22½	+1½
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	12⅛	Aug 24
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (3e)	22	27¾	26½	26¾	—1¾
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	76½	76½	76½	Sep 2
48½	27⅝	Ches Corp (2.20e)	8	36½	36⅜	36½	Sep 13
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	2	½	½	½	Sep 10
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	Chi & N West	3	⅞	¾	¾	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	2	3¼	3	3	Sep 14
1¾	¾	Chi Great West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	Sep 15
15½	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
1	½	Chi M St P & P	2	½	½	½	Sep 14
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1	1	1	
16⅞	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	4	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅝
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	33	33	33	Sep 15
44	27⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41½	40½	40½	Sep 14
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	½	½	½	Sep 15
2⅛	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 14
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 14
12⅜	6	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10	10	10	Sep 14
15¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	5	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
10⅜	3¼	Childs Co	7	7¼	7¼	7½	— ¼
77⅜	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	187	69¼	67⅛	67⅛	—2⅛
13½	8½	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	2	City Stores	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	21	21	21	Sep 15
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	1	23	23	23	Sep 15
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	9	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	— ⅛
*53¼	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	2	18¾	18	18¾	— ¼
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (3¾e)	2	126	125	126	Sep 15
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	Sep 14
13¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
98⅛	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	4	31	30	30¾	—1¾
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	15	14½	14½	Sep 15
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	4	16⅞	16	16⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	5¼	Col Gas & El	53	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	67⅛	67	67⅛	—2⅞
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	12½	12¼	12¾	Sep 15
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	30	30	30	Sep 15
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	4	83½	83	83	Sep 14
51½	23	Comi Credit (4)	8	46¾	46	46	— ¾
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	Sep 15
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	3	49½	49	49	—2
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Sep 15
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	21	8¾	8½	8½	— ½
2	1	Com'with & South	16	1½	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	4	37	35½	37	Sep 15
28	22⅛	Com'with Ed (1¾)	42	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
9¼	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	+ ½
28	18	Congoleum-Nairn	3	24⅜	24	24⅜	— ⅜
18¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 14
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	9	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅜
10¼	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	8	7½	6¾	7	Sep 14
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	34	24¾	24½	24½	— ¾
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	97	97	97	Sep 15
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 14
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	1	7	7	7	
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
10⅝	7	Consol Oil (.80)	41	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
105⅛	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Sep 10
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3	2¾	3	Sep 15
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Aug 29
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	Sep 9
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	5	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅜
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	18	17¾	17¼	17½	—1⅛
23¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	12	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	92	92	92	Sep 15
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	2	39	38½	39	
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Sep 7
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	33¼	32¾	32¾	— ⅝
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (⅝e)	3	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅝
19½	10	Cont Steel	2	15¼	15	15	Sep 14
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	2	67	67	67	— ¼
170½	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	Sep 14
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	8	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
38¼	19	Crane Co	17	35½	34¾	35½	— ⅞
114¾	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	111	111	111	—1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Free Enterprise Seen Fundamental By Small Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 16—The three-day convention of the National Small Businessmen's Association wound up today after having adopted a series of resolutions aimed at "free enterprise," economy in government and amendments to the Wagner Labor Act.

For three days the business men had attended convention sessions in Syria Mosque where they heard speakers assail the New Deal for short periods and debated on resolutions for final inclusion in the association platform. Ballyhooed as the first national convention of small business men, the meeting, however, failed to live up to its leaders' optimistic attendance figures.

Attendance Is Small

Dewitt M. Emery, president of the association, had said Monday evening that 700 to 1,000 delegates would be present. There were never more than 200 in the convention hall at any one time, and usually only slightly more than 100 persons. At the close of last night's session. A. R. Weed, membership director, said registration didn't quite total 400. Pennsylvania contributed about 45 per cent of the attendance, he estimated.

Actual resolutions from the floor were few. Some members proposed that this country not be involved in war others suggested that President Roosevelt be asked to declare he had reached his "social objectives" and business be allowed to operate without fear.

When J. Raymond Tiffany, general counsel and presiding officer, introduced a resolution commending Secretary of State Cordell Hull for his stand on the Mexican expropriation of American property, members declared the subject was outside the realm of small business. A delegate observed, "if we have to go that far away to pat somebody on the back, we must be in a pretty bad way."

Presents Labor's Aims

Highlight of the sessions yesterday was a talk by Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, which brought nearly 200 delegates into the hall. Labor, he said, wants to find a remedy for unemployment. It proposed, therefore (1) amendment to the Wagner Act; (2) a curb on the "growing tendency" of Government to enter into competition with private business, and (3) removal of the handicap of "undue, confused, and overlapping taxation."

Delegates last night heard Samuel B. Pettingill, representative from Indiana, deplore the New Deal's "lessening of confidence of business in government." He urged preservation of the Constitution.

Other speakers were Eldridge W. Palmer, member of the Tennessee Federal Reserve Board; Robert L. M. Johnson, New York business consultant; Roy Dickinson, editor of Printer's Ink, and Reginald Boote, Secretary of the National Association of Independent Laborers.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m. — Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3⅜s '47-43	108.26	108.26	108.26
2	3¼s '46-44	108.19	108.19	108.19
1	2¾s '47-45	105.10	105.10	105.10
101	3¼s '56-46	112.4	111.30	111.30
4	4¼s '52-47	117.31	117.31	117.31
2	2½s '48	103.12	103.12	103.12
1	3½s '52-49	107.4	107.4	107.4
9	2½s '53-49	100.24	100.21	100.23
4	2½s '52-50	100.21	100.21	100.21
5	2¾s '54-51	102.12	102.6	102.6
2	3s '55-51	105.9	105.7	105.7
8	2⅞s '60-55	102.31	102.30	102.30
1	2¾s '59-56	101.22	101.22	101.22
2	2¾s '63-58	100.31	100.30	100.30

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '49-44	105.10	105.10	105.10

Home Owners' Loan

11	2¾s '49-39	102.6	102.4	102.5
1	2¼s '44-42	103.12	103.12	103.12
4	3s '52-44	105.4	105.4	105.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '48	98	98	98
1	Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	105	105	105
3	Alleghany 5s '49	55½	55½	55½
2	Alleghany 5s '50 st	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
16	Allis Chalm 4s '52	110	109	110
13	Am & For P 5s 2030	47	45½	47
1	AmIGChalm 5½s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
12	Am T&T 5½s '43 z	113⅝	112⅞	113
4	Am T&T 3¼s '66	102¾	102½	102½
34	Am T&T 3¼s '61	103½	102⅝	103
2	Am WW&E 6s '75	98¼	98¼	98¼
7	Anaconda Cp 4½'50	105⅜	105¼	105¼
1	Arm Del 4s '57	96¼	96¼	96¼
15	Arm Del 4s '55	96½	95⅞	96½
23	AT&SF 4s '95	103½	103	103½
1	AT&SF cv 4½s '48 z	99	99	99
15	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	105½	105	105
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	30½	30½	30½
2	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	28¼	28	28
10	B&O rfg 6s '95	17¾	17	17
8	B&O 1s 5s '48	42½	42	42
23	B&O rfg 5s '95	17¼	16½	16⅝
1	B&O 5s '96 F	16¾	16¾	16¾
2	B&O 5s 2000 D	16¾	16¾	16⅝
44	B&O cv 4½s '60	13½	13	13⅛
6	B&O 4s '48	41¾	41	41
2	Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	102½	102½	102½
1	Bell TPa 5s '48B	117	117	117
1	Bell TPa 5s '60C	128¾	128¾	128¾
5	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97½	97½	97½
6	Beth Stl 3½s '52	92½	92½	92½
8	Boston&Me 5s '67	28⅛	28	28
5	Boston&Me 5s '55	28	28	28
1	Bkly Edis 3½s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	94	94	94
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57	27¾	27¾	27¾
5	Bush Term 5s '55	40	40	40
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	88	88	88
1	Can Sou 5s '62	87	87	87
1	Can Pac 5s '44	112	112	112
2	Can Pac 4½s '60	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
4	Can Pac 4s perp	77	76⅝	76⅝
2	Caro C & C 5s '52	105¾	105½	105¾
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	80	80	80
1	Cen Foundry 6s '41	99	99	99
1	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	106	106	106
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	65½	65½	65½
4	Cen R of J 5s '87	26	25½	25½
2	Certain-td 5½s '48	76½	76	76
1	ChampionP&F 4¾s '50	99¼	99¼	99¼
8	CB&Q gen 4s '58	90¼	89⅝	90
2	Chi&E Ill 5s'51	12½	12½	12½
1	Chic Gt West 4s'59	18	17¾	18
2	Chi I&L 6s'66	4	4	4
2	CMSP&Pac 5s1'75	8⅛	8	8⅛
1	Chi&NW 6½s'36	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	Chi&NW gn 5s'87	15	15	15
36	Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	4⅞	4½	4½
1	Chi & NW 4s '87	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	C R I &2P 4s '88	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
6	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6	6	6
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	103	102½	103
17	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	88½	88¼	88½
7	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	88½	88¼	88½
10	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝
10	Cin Un Term3½s '71	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜
11	CinUnTerm 5s '57C	107¾	107⅝	107⅞
1	CCC&StL 4½s '77	52½	52½	52½
2	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	81	80	80
4	Clev Un Term 5s '73	77	76¾	76¾
1	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	70	70	70
2	Col&So 4½s '80	38	38	38
1	Colmbia Sts '52 May	92¼	92	92¼
2	Col Hock V 4s '48	108½	108½	108½
20	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	105	105	105
7	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	104	103¾	104
10	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108⅛	108	108
68	Comwlth Edcv 3½s'58	103⅛	102	102½
1	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
77	Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	103	102⅝	102½
15	Con Edis 3½s '48	104½	104¼	104⅝
16	Con Edis 3½s '58	102⅛	101¾	102⅛
6	Con Oil 3½s '51	102⅝	102¼	102¼
6	Consum Pow 3¼s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Consum Pow 3½s '70	106¼	106	106⅛
3	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	31½	31½	31½
1	Del P & L 4½s '69	107	107	107
1	D & R G 4s '36	11	11	11
1	D & R G West 5s '55	4	4	4
1	D & R G West 5s '78	9½	9½	9½
2	Det Ed 4½s '61	113½	113½	113½
4	Det Ed 3½s '66	109	109	109
9	Det T Tun 4½s '61	96	96	96
1	Dul Miss & I 3½s '62	100½	100½	100½
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
5	Erie rfg 5s '67	11	11	11
1	Erie rfg 5s '75	11	11	11
1	Erie 1st 4s 96	38	38	38
1	Erie gen lien 4s 96 e	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
3	Erie cv 4s 53 A	14	13½	13½
1	Erie cv 4s 53 B	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
4	Fla E Cst 5s 74	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Gen Mot Accep 3s 46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Gen Mot Accep3¼s51	104½	104½	104½
10	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	51½	51¼	51½
1	Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	15	15	15
1	Goodrich 4¼s 56	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Goodrich 6s 45	96½	96½	96½
8	Goodyr T&R 5s 57	104½	104½	104½
1	Goodyr T&R25s 57	104½	104½	104½
7	Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	57	57	57
1	Hocky V 4½s'99	114	114	114
3	Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	29	28½	29
5	Hud & Man rgfg 5s'57	47	47	47
13	Hpd&Man inc 5sc'57	13¼	13	13¼
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	109¾	109¾	109¾
5	Ill Cen 4s'52	43	43	43
4	Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
10	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	35¼	34	34½
3	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	40	40	40
3	Ill Steel 4½s'40	105¾	105¾	105¾
12	Inland Stl 3¾s'61	107⅞	107¼	107¼
1	Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	52	52	52
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	12	12	12
16	Int Hydro El 6s'44	70	69½	69½
5	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	46	46	46
9	Int Paper 6s'55	83¾	83⅝	83⅝
161	Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100	99¾	100
5	Int T&T 4½s'52	59½	58½	58½
22	Int T&T 5s'55	63	62½	62½
1	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	92	92	92
2	K C South 5s'50	63½	63½	63½
5	K C Term 4s '60	106	106	106
2	Kings Co Lt 6½s'54	100½	100½	100½
1	Koppers Co 4s'51	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Kresge Found 4s '45	103	103	103
1	Kresge Found 4s '47	88½	88½	88½
1	Lorillard 7s '44	130	130	130
1	MacAnd & F pf (6)	50	122	122
2	Certain-td 5½s '48	76½	76	76
1	ChampionP&F 4¾s '50	99¼	99¼	99¼
8	CB&Q gen 4s '58	90¼	89⅝	90
2	Chi&E Ill 5s'51	12½	12½	12½
1	Chic Gt West 4s'59	18	17¾	18
2	Chi I&L 6s'66	4	4	4
2	CMSP&Pac 5s1'75	8⅛	8	8⅛
1	Chi&NW 6½s'36	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	Chi&NW gn 5s'87	15	15	15
36	Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	4⅞	4½	4½
1	Chi & NW 4s '87	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	C R I &2P 4s '88	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
6	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6	6	6
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	103	102½	103
17	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	88½	88¼	88½
7	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	88½	88¼	88½
10	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝
10	Cin Un Term3½s '71	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜
11	CinUnTerm 5s '57C	107¾	107⅝	107⅞
1	CCC&StL 4½s '77	52½	52½	52½
2	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	81	80	80
4	Clev Un Term 5s '73	77	76¾	76¾
1	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	70	70	70
2	Col&So 4½s '80	38	38	38
1	Colmbia Sts '52 May	92¼	92	92¼
2	Col Hock V 4s '48	108½	108½	108½
20	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	105	105	105
7	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	104	103¾	104
10	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108⅛	108	108
68	Comwlth Edcv 3½s'58	103⅛	102	102½
1	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
77	Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	103	102⅝	102½
15	Con Edis 3½s '48	104½	104¼	104⅝
16	Con Edis 3½s '58	102⅛	101¾	102⅛
6	Con Oil 3½s '51	102⅝	102¼	102¼
6	Consum Pow 3¼s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Consum Pow 3½s '70	106¼	106	106⅛
3	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	31½	31½	31½
1	Del P & L 4½s '69	107	107	107
1	D & R G 4s '36	11	11	11
1	D & R G West 5s '55	4	4	4
1	D & R G West 5s '78	9½	9½	9½
2	Det Ed 4½s '61	113½	113½	113½
4	Det Ed 3½s '66	109	109	109
3	DI Ark&La4½s '34	10¾	10¾	10¾
5	Safeway Strs 4s '47	104½	104½	104½
2	Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	103½	103½	103½
1	StLPeo&NW 5s '48	14½	14½	14½
1	St LSF 4½s '78	9	9	9
1	StLSF4½s '78 ctf st	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	St LSF 4s '50 A	9½	9½	9½
1	St LSW 5s '52	18½	18½	18½
2	St LSW rfg 5s '90	13	13	13
1	StP&KC ShL 4½s '41	7	7	7
1	Schulco 6½s '46 B st	24	24	24
2	Seab AL cn 6s '45	6¾	6¾	6?
2	Sea AL 6s '45 ct	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1	Sea AL 4s '50 st	11	11	11
14	Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	3	2¾	2¾
10	Shell Un 3½s '51	103	103	103
10	Silesin-Am 7s '41	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
80	Socny Vac Oil3½s'50	105¾	104	104
2	SouNatGas 4½s '51	100	100	100
5	Sou Pac 4½s '68	42¼	42	42¼
15	Sou Pac 4½s '81	42⅛	42	42
38	So Pac 4½s '69	42¼	41½	42¼
8	So Pac rfg 4s '55	62	62	62
12	So Pac 3¾s '46	56	56	56
3	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	51½	50¾	51½
7	South Ry gen 6s '56	56⅝	55¼	53¼
2	South Ry gen 6s '56	52¾	52½	52¾
1	South Ry cn 5s '94	69	68¾	68¾
21	South Ry gen 4s '56	41	40	40⅝
1	SWBell Tel 3½s '64	109½	109½	109½
11	W Bell Tel 3s '68	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2	Spokane Int 5s '55	13½	13½	13½
7	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	103¼	103	103¼
7	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Studebaker 6s cv '45	75	75	75
5	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	91	91	91
3	T RR A St L 4s '53	102	102	102
7	Tex & Pist 5s 2000	113½	113⅛	113⅛
8	Third Ave aj 5s '60	5¾	5½	5¾
10	Third Ave 4s '60	36¾	36¾	36¾
6	TideWatAssoA3½s'52	103⅞	103¾	103¾
4	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112	112	112
4	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110	110	110
3	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	73¼	73¼	73⅛
2	Unit Drug 5s '53	72½	71⅝	72½
27	US Steel 3¼s '48	103	102¾	102¾
2	Un Stkyds 4¼s '51 ww	89	88⅞	89
3	Un Stkyds Pf L 5s'44	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	Util P&L 5½s '47	46	45¾	46
1	Util P&L 5s'50	45¾	45½	46½
1	Wabash 2d 5s'39	22	22	22
10	Wat VaP&Pap 4½'52	105	105	105
6	WNY&Pa gen 4s'43	104	103¾	103⅝
1	Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
3	Western Un 5s'51	67¾	67¾	67¾
5	Wilson & Co 4s'55	101	100⅝	100⅝
1	Wilson & Co 3¾s'47	94	94	94
1	Wis Cen 4s'49	9½	9½	9½
1	Wis Cen 4s'49 ct	9	9	9
12	Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Wis Pub Ser 4s'61	104½	104½	104½
5	Youngst S&T 4s'61	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

Foreign Bonds

1	Antioquia 7s '45A	8½	8½	8½
8	Antioquia 7s '46	8½	8½	8½
20	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	79½	79¼	79¼
19	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	79¾	79¼	79¼
11	Argentine 4½s '71	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
6	Australia 5s '55	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
16	Austria 6½s'56	98¾	98	98
1	Belgium 6s '55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Brazil 8s '41	13½	13½	13½
5	Brazil 6½s '27-57	10¾	10¾	10¾
3	Brisbane 6s '50	100	100	100
15	Budapest 6s '62	33¼	33¼	33¼
1	Buen A 4½s&s'77	52½	52½	52½
1	Bulgaria 7½s '68	34½	34½	34½
4	Canada 5s '52	111	111	111
3	Canada 4s '60	108	107½	107½
10	Canada 3¼s '61	102⅝	102½	102⅝
16	Canada 3s '67	96¾	96¾	96¾
9	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3	Chile 7s '42	17¾	17¾	17¾
9	Chile 6s '60	17¾	17¾	17¾
11	Chile 6s '61 Jan	17¾	17½	17¾
1	Chile 6s '61 Feb	17¾	17¾	17¾
18	Colombia 6s '59	18	18	18
6	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	17¼	17¼	17¼
11	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	17¼	17	17
5	Copenhag 5s '52	97¼	97¼	97¼
11	Sopenhag 4½s '53	94½	93½	94½
3	Cordoba 7s'57 st	85	84½	84½
10	Cordoba Pv 7s '42	81	81	81
5	Cuba 5½s '45	67	67	67
1	Denmark 4s '42	102	102	102
3	Denmark 5½s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Denmark 4½s '62	98	98	98
12	French 7s '41	103¼	103⅜	103⅜
20	French 7s '49	113	113	113
1	GerCAgoLan6½s '58	26½	26½	26½
6	Ger Go 5½s '65	21	20¾	20¾
6	Ger Govt 7s '49	27	26	26
6	Ger Cen El 6½s '45	50¼	50¼	50¼
1	Ger Gen El 6s '48	50	50	50
1	Hamburg St 6s '46	18½	18½	18½
1	Helsingfors 6½s '60	103	103	103
2	Iseder Stl 6s '48	29	29	29
1	Ital Cr Cons 7s '47B	68½	68½	68½
15	Italy 7s 1951	69½	69¼	69¼
1	Lombard El 7s'52	54	54	54
10	Milan City 6½s'52	51½	51	51
2	Montevideo 6s'59	47	47	47
37	N Sou Wales 5s'57	99¾	99½	99½
17	N Sou Wales 5s '58	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Norway 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Norway 4s '43	106	106	106
8	Norway 4¼s'65	101½	100⅞	101
50	Norway 4s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
15	Peru 1st 6s '60	73¼	73¼	73¼
1	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	73¼	73¼	73¼
9	Prague 7½s '52	70	70	70
11	Queensld 7s '41	104¼	103	103
5	Queensld 6s '47	105½	105	105
1	Rheinelbe 7s '46	35	35	35
1	Rhine West 6s '53	28½	28½	28½
2	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6¾	6¾	6¾
2	Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	8	8	8
1	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	6½	6½	6½
3	Rome 6½s '52	58	58	58
22	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	19	18½	18½
18	Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	21	19½	19⅝
6	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	50½	50½	50½
5	UnStlWk 6½s'52 A	37	37	37
5	UnStlWk 6½s'47 A	37½	37½	37½
3	UnStlWk 6½s'51 C	37½	37½	37½
3	Uruguay 6s'60	44	44	44
3	Uruguay 3¾s cv '79	40¾	40¾	40¾
1	Uruguay3¾s4s4s'78	41	41	41
1	Vienna City 6s'52	19	19	19
1	Warsaw City 7s'58	30½	30½	30½
1	Yokohama 6s'61	49½	49½	49½

Total today (Sept. 16), 2,738,000; previous day, 4,990,475; week ago, 5,268,575; year ago, 6,148,850; two years ago, 12,-648,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,226,827,805; year ago, 2,111,187,400; two years ago, 2,458,515,-000.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Sept. 16

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.		Parity
Demand	$4.7911	$4.80 11		$4.2397
Cables	4.80	4.80⅜		4.2397
France—franc	.0269¼	.0268⅝		.0279
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1689		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2256	.2256		.2300
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼		.0526
Germany—mark	4006	.4006		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5384	.5387		[illegible]
Sweden—krona	.2477	.2481		.4537
Norway—krone	.2417	.2415		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2145	.2148		.4537
Spain—peseta	[illegible]	[illegible]		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0089	.0089		.0220
Austria—schill'g	[illegible]	[illegible]		.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0345	.0345		.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0215¾	.0215¾		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980		.3961
Poland—zloty	.1886½	.1886½		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445		.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074½	.0074½		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½		.0298
	South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2530	.2520		.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590		.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350		.2060
Peru—sol	.2062½	.2025		.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4150	.4150		1.7510
	Far East			
Japan—yen	.2802	.2807		.8440
India—rupee	.3588	.3592		.6180
Java—florin	.5398	.5403		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3065	.3065		*
Shanghai—dol	.1750	.1756		*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5590	.5590		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975		.5000
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9937⅛	.9944		1.0031
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015x	.2015x		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

Wheat					Net
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
Sept.	.65	.65¾	.64¾	.65¼	+.00⅝
Dec.	.65¾	.66⅛	.65⅛	.65⅝	+.00⅝
May	.67¼	.67⅞	.66⅝	.66⅞	+.00½
	Corn				
Sept.	.52¾	.53⅛	.52½	.52⅝	+.00⅝
Dec.	.50¾	.51⅛	.50⅝	.51	+.00⅝
May	.53	.53⅝	.52¾	.53⅝	+.00⅝
	Oats				
Sept.	.25¾	.25⅞	.25⅝	.25⅝	+.00¼
Dec.	.25¾	.25⅝	.25⅜	.25⅝	+.00¼
	Rye				
Sept.	.43¼	.43¼	.42½	.42¾	+.00⅝
Dec.	.44	.44¾	.43⅝	.43⅝	+.00½

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10.25; export 10.55. Tin steady; spot and near by 43.37½-50; forward 43.50. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.00-5.05; East St. Louis 4.85. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.85. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec. (new)	11.35	11.35	11.19	11.19	—.03

Credit Expert Sees Tragedy Result Of '$30 Thursday' Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Striking hard at the fallacy which lies behind such "Utopian credit schemes" as California's $30 every Thursday, Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, told the Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Credit Conference here that only tragedy could result from "the false hopes such a plan raises and from the ultimate philosophy implicit in the program."

Declaring that this generation should not selfishly expect its children to bear the burden of supporting so many, he said:

"The debts we have accumulated, the economic problems we are leaving unsolved, the heritage of maladjustment which will be our children's, these constitute a sufficiently unfair burden without adding to it a legal obligation to support all or most of us in our later years."

"It is not blindness to human wants that develops such

Commerce and Finance

Continuing Easy Money, High Bond Prices Seen by Service

Business and Industry

I.T.&T. Reduces Debt and Control Of Foreign Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation has made extensive transfers and adjustments in its control of important foreign properties, thereby lightening the financial load of the international holding company preparatory to meeting an obligation the first of the year, Sosthenese Behn, President of the company, disclosed in a report to stockholders. Last June the company announced an agreement with J. P. Morgan & Co. and other banks for meeting the maturity on Jan. 1, 1939, of $37,511,000 of 4½ per cent convertible debentures.

From the proceeds of a flotation marketed by the International Standard Electric Corporation, a manufacturing and sales subsidiary, $15,000,000 of 4 per cent 15-year debentures payable in Swiss francs and Dutch guilders, International Standard bought from the parent company its controlling interests in the Compagnie de Téléphones Thomson-Houston of Paris, its controlling interest in Creed & Co., Ltd., Croyden, Eng., and its minority interest in the L. M. Ericsson Telephone Company, Ltd., of Stockholm.

Sale Yields $9,000,000

International Telephone received $12,963,000 gross from the sale of the foreign properties to its subsidiary, but because of an outstanding account of $3,963,000 owing as of Dec. 31 last, the proceeds to the parent company were $9,000,000.

By this transaction, International Telephone increased its fund to $18,533,161 for the purchase of its debentures, which on Sept. 14 had been reduced to $30,892,800. Under the agreement with the New York banks, they will extend $9,269,000 of outstanding loans for five years from Jan. 1 next at 5 per cent interest and lend up to $3,309,000 more if the debentures are paid or retired by Jan. 1.

Cuts Argentine Holdings

International Telephone's commitment in Argentina was reduced by selling £400,000 par value of its holdings of £1,785,000 of 5½ per cent preference stock of the United River Plate Telephone Company, Ltd., to London interests and 2,275,000 par of its 5,000,000 Argentine pesos investment in 25-year floating charge debentures of the telephone company to Buenos Aires interests.

The Postal Telegraph & Cable Corporation, largest utility in North America controlled by International Telephone, went into bankruptcy proceedings on June 14, 1935.

International Telephone reported a net income o. $4,379,757 in the six months ended on June 30, against $4,285,854 in the same period last year. Gross earnings were $42,481,325, against $35,750,179.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation purchased in the open market in August $2,160,000 of its ten-year 4½ per cent convertible debentures which will mature on Jan. 1 next. These purchases increase the amount of this issue held in the treasury to $5,926,000. Of the original amount of $37,511,000 there is outstanding $31,735,000.

No Impressive Call Yet In Evidence for Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the distinct upward trend in bank credit recently, the forces of business recovery thus far have failed to exert a significant influence upon direct employment of bank resources by industry, says Fitch Investors Service.

"It is usual," the service states, "for banks to increase their volume of credit prior to the Treasury's quarterly financing dates, and a portion of the expansion observed recently is to be considered attributable to this factor. Of a $148,000,000 gain in total loans and investments during the week ended August 31, $54,000,000 represented expansion of loans to security dealers and $65,000,000 expansion of holdings of Government securities.

"It is likewise usual for business loans to expand during the late Summer. A strong seasonal influence has not been felt, however, even though business activity has moved forward in recent weeks.

Rise Apparently Seasonal

"Loans to business, industry and agriculture by member banks in 101 leading cities reached on August 3 the lowest level since early 1937, when they dropped to $3,865,000,000. The following two weeks saw a gain of $35,000,000, but the total subsequently has been lowered by $14,000,000. From the cyclical viewpoint, the trend of business loans has not been impressive.

"It is probable that a portion of the recent borrowings by business and industry has been of a seasonal character; therefore, the inability of banks to raise significantly their business loans detracts somewhat from the fundamental sentiment for revival. An encouraging sign, nevertheless, is contained in the fact that there has been no perceptible liquidation of loans for several weeks. The available data are complicated by the inclusion of both intermediate-term capital and short-term borrowings, and it is a well-known fact that many corporations have taken advantage of bond market conditions to refund capital loans secured from banks.

Investments Main Outlet

"The net result of the shifting of loans to longer-term securities, however, has not affected the volume of bank credit. There has been a moderate increase in bank holdings of "other securities" in recent weeks, and this has aided in building up the volume of bank credit.

"The chronic problem of the employment of excess funds, needless to state, continues to harass the banks. In the absence of demand for private credit, in spite of easy money conditions and relaxed loan requirements, the perennial turn to investments as an outlet for idle resources is the keynote, and undoubtedly will be so for the next few months at least.

"An important item in the expansion of bank credit has been an uninterrupted increment of holdings of guaranted Government obligations during the past four months, while the expansion of portfolios of 'other securities' has not been as steady.

Easy Money Should Continue

"There has been a net reduction of holdings of direct Government obligations in the four months ended August 31. This resulted, however, from the bill retirement policy employed by the Treasury up to August. Demand for Treasury bills from other sources has been so strong, however, that banks have not been able to build up their short-term portfolios as well as desired.

"The final months of 1938 will witness increased borrowings by the Treasury and a gradual expansion of holdings of Government securities.

"In the absence of a strong demand for business credit and the augmentation of bank reserves through pump-priming and the influx of foreign capital, credit resources are such as to maintain the fundamental structure of easy money and high investment bond prices," concludes the analysis.

Carrier Conference Asks Check on ICC Rate Fixing Power

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads urged revision of the Interstate Commerce Commission rate-making rule at a transportation conference called by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

"Congress should lay a mandate upon the ICC to fix rates with due regard to the right of railroad owners to earn a return upon the value of property devoted to public service," an Association statement said.

"The law should not permit the members of any regulating body to determine questions that are essentially managerial and which do not affect the public interest."

George H. Davis, president of the Chamber of Commerce, was elected chairman of the conference, which was attended by 70 representatives of bus, barge, airline, railroad and insurance companies, shippers and banks.

Freight Carloadings In Holiday Week 19.7% Below '37

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 568,887 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Sept. 10.

This was a decrease of 79,152 cars, or 12.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 139,315, or 19.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 287,762, or 33.6 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk.	Decr. From Last Wk.	Decr. From Yr. Ago
Miscel. freight	232,801	25,064	49,526
Less-than-carlot merchandise	134,451	20,692	12,580
Coal	99,863	16,713	18,492
Grain and grain products	30,526	11,496	1,174
Livestock	14,667	122	†468
Forest products	26,634	3,459	7,022
Ore	24,995	1,598	46,591
Coke	4,950	152	4,398

†Increase.

LINKS IN CHRISTIANITY'S CHAIN

by Dr. Albert F. Gilmore

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Business to Solve Own Problems, Oil Association Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—"Business cannot wait for either political or other conditions to be ironed out but must try to operate at a profit under any and all conditions," declared Carle C. Conway, chairman of the board of the Continental Can Co., and head of the committee which recently prepared the reorganization report on the New York Stock Exchange, speaking before the annual meeting of the National Petroleum Association here.

Declaring that we are in the greatest trial-and-error period in the world's history, he said: "Whatever the nation, it is always found that business conclusions must be based on cold, hard facts and not on precenceived theories or wishful thinking." He stated his belief that business was solving and would continue to solve its problems, and that in this country the punitive curtain is falling and that the cooperative curtain is rising.

Advocates Round Table

"It would be a great achievement," he said, "if business and government . . . would sit around a table in a spirit of honest debate, with the nation's interest foremost in the minds of all. There are encouraging signs that such an attitude is in the making. It behooves us to foster it all we can. Out of the present situation must come a method of harmonizing the national interest with the interest of industry."

Mr. Conway said that business must, and does, operate under many and widely varying conditions, both political and economic, and that the problem of management is to operate under the conditions confronting it.

"It is a question whether many business gatherings, where practically the whole discussion is centered upon our political woes, are as helpful to us in tackling our next day's work and problems as they would be if the time were devoted to studying what can be done under the conditions existing.

"Normalcy and stability are words of nostalgic reminiscence and do not indicate actual realities. We long for the peace and quiet of the old days and, at the same time, we move farther away from them by improving our business methods each year."

Joseph E. Pogue, vice president of the Chase National Bank, New York, pointed out that the average retail price of gasoline in some fifty representative cities had declined in the last fifteen years from 21.06 cents a gallon in 1923 to 14.58 cents a gallon in 1937. In this same period the average sales tax, Federal and State, on gasoline in these cities has increased from .91 cent a gallon to 5.40 cents a gallon. In other words, the total annual sales tax for the motorist now amounts to about $35.37, against $4.37 in 1923. The consumption of gasoline for each motor vehicle increased from 349 gallons in 1923 to 655 last year.

Coordination of Taxes

Earl Godwin, radio commentator and president of the White House Correspondents Association, said that "President Roosevelt would like to escape a grueling third term. But he is not satisfied to leave the Presidency to any one but a liberal, and he hasn't found a liberal yet who is big enough and smart enough to step into his shoes. Of course, a war abroad would go a long way toward re-electing him."

The convention was told by L. H. Parker, Washington tax consultant that "there will be an increasing demand for the coordination of Federal, State and local taxes to eliminate duplications, conflicts and overlapping." He expressed the hope that some official action will soon be taken toward preparing a model tax system to be submitted to Congress and the various State Legislatures. He predicted that any increase in Federal revenue will come from a broadening of the base of the income tax.

Charles L. Suhr of Oil City, Pa., was reelected president for a fourth term. Others reelected are N. H. Weber, Chicago, and H. A. Logan, Warren, Pa., vice presidents and Herbert G. Eaton, Warren Pa., recording secretary.

Engineering Awards Up For Ninth Week

NEW YORK (AP)—For the ninth consecutive week engineering construction awards—$53,569,000,000 for the current week—exceeded 1937 levels, Engineering News-Record reported.

The cumulative construction total for 37 weeks of 1938, at $1,872,779,000 was 4 per cent above the $1,810,337,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Public construction was 71 per cent above the like week a year ago; private awards 61 per cent below. Awards for the current week, last week (short week, and the 1937 week were:

	This week	Last week
Private	$8,152,000	$20,781,000
Public	45,417,000	26,566,000
Total	53,569,000	47,347,000

Gain in Number of G. M. Stockholders Over 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Holders of common and preferred stock of the General Motors Corporation numbered 399,255 for the third quarter of 1938 compared with 403,282 for the second quarter of 1938 and 363,675 for the third quarter of 1937.

There were 378,150 holders of common stock and the balance of 21,105 represents holders of preferred stock. These figures compare with 382,325 common stockholders and 20,957 preferred for the second quarter of 1938.

Machine Tool Orders Up

CLEVELAND (AP)—The National Machine Tool Builders Association reported the August index of machine tool orders was 120.9, as compared with 89.6 for July. The August, 1937, figure was 179.8.

'Change Promotions

Blank & Stoller

(Above) Charles E. Saltzman, now Special Assistant to the Director of the Department of Member Firms of the New York Stock Exchange, appointed by President William McC. Martin, Jr., to the post of Secretary of the Exchange. Mr. Saltzman, a graduate of the United States Military Academy and a Rhodes Scholar, joined the staff of the Exchange in August, 1935, on leaving the Commercial Department of the N. Y. Telephone Company. (Below) Charles Klem, assistant director of the Exchange's Department of Public Relations, appointed Assistant Secretary of the Stock Exchange. Appointments are effective Oct. 1, when Robert L. Fisher quits his post as Secretary.

Treasury Revenues Lag; Expenditures Above 1937 Total

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Treasury disclosed today its income for the fiscal year which began July 1 has passed $1,000,000,000, but was $750,381,553 short of expenditures in the same period.

Due to the business recession and the Administration's spending program revenue is lagging behind and expenditures are ahead of last year. On September 14, Treasury receipts amounted to $1,008,549,838 compared with $1,110,337,833 in the comparable period of last year. Meanwhile expenditures for the 2½ months reached a total of $1,758,931,391, or about $225,000,000 more than in the corresponding weeks of last year.

The deficit will decline temporarily in the next few days due to collection of September 15 income tax payments.

More than half of the deficit so far this year was caused by WPA expenditures totalling $452,187,215. WPA, which now is supporting a record payroll of more than 3,000,000 persons, spent only $278,581,342 in the similar period last year.

SEC Names Weiner, McNulty to Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The appointment of George A. McNulty as assistant general counsel of the Securities and Exchange Commission and that of Joseph Lee Weiner as special counsel in a reorganization division, have been announced by the commission.

A graduate of St, Louis University and the Harvard Law School, Mr. McNulty practiced law in St. Louis with Carter & Jones from 1925 until August, 1933, when he joined the legal staff of the NRA, serving as assistant director of litigation. He joined the legal staff of the SEC in September, 1935, and has been identified with a number of the commission's important cases.

Mr. Weiner was graduated from Columbia University in 1923 and from Columbia Law School in 1926. He engaged in private practice in New York until 1934, when he became assistant corporation counsel in charge of the division of franchises and utilities. Since 1937 he has been counsel for the Board of Transportation in New York, as special counsel for the commission's reorganization division.

Mr. Weiner is a member of a special committee on bankruptcy of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and chairman of a special committee on reorganization and bankruptcy of the National Lawyers Guild.

United Air Lines Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United Air Lines in August flew an estimated 12,217,000 revenue passenger miles over New York-Chicago-Pacific Coast network, representing an increase of 11 per cent over July when company's revenue passenger miles totaled 11,006,096. In August United carried 516,971 pounds of air mail and 176,541 pounds of express.

Submits a Plan Of Reorganization For Coal Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — A reorganization plan for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron Company has been submitted to the Federal District Court by Howard Benton Lewis, special master in the company's reorganization proceedings, whereby the coal company would be permitted to close five mines, dispose of nearly three fourths of its anthracite acreage, terminate two leases, and borrow $2,500,000 for additional working capital.

According to the master's report, these recommendations would result in annual economies of $4,000,000 for the company.

Employees' Interests

The interests of 7,000 employees of the company, in the special master's report, were placed ahead of those of 3,000 who might lose their jobs through closing of the mines. Discontinuance of operation of the collieries has been opposed by Governor Earle and by the United Mine Workers of America.

In the report it was shown that the company owned in fee about 154,000 acres of land (about 50 per cent of the Pennsylvania anthracite acreage) and had in operation 13 mines, operating, until comparatively recent times, 13 breakers.

Recommendations included clauses that the company retain only 31,000 acres of land and abandon operation of its self-owned Bear Valley Mine, near Shamokin, and the Brookside Mine, near Tower City. It would be permitted also to discontinue the operation of its Hammond Mine, near Girardville; the Gilberton Mine, near Gilberton, and the West Shenandoah Mine, near Shenandoah. These three are leased properties.

The special master further recommended that the company be permitted to terminate the Hubley lease and the Dugan-Hepburn leases, covering mines no longer in operation. He suggested, however, that the company withdraw its petition for termination of the Girard estate leases.

Would Lower Costs

He informed the court that expert testimony indicated that, with the 31,000 acres mentioned for retention and by concentrating its activities on its eight mines to be kept in operation, the company would be able to produce, at much lower cost than currently indicated, sufficient coal annually to meet the expected maximum market demand upon it for the next 35 or 40 years and still have 25,000,000 tons left. He placed the anticipated demand at 6,500,000 gross tons a year.

The proposals will be open to examination for 10 days, after which any exceptions filed during that period must be disposed, of before further action can be taken. The company must await formal approval by the court before it can obtain the loan, application for which was made to the Federal Reserve Bank.

Retail Food Costs Have 2 P. C. Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—Retail food costs dropped 2 per cent between July 12 and August 16, Labor Department figures showed. Compared with a year ago, prices on August 17 were 8.3 per cent lower.

The percentage of change in individual cities from July 12 to August 16 follows (decline unless otherwise noted): Boston, 1.4; Bridgeport, 2.2; Fall River, 1.6; Manchester, 0.8; New Haven, 2.2; Portland, Me., 1.8; Providence, 1.6; Buffalo, 3.7; New York, 0.8; Rochester, 5.9; Atlanta, 1.9; Baltimore, 1.5; Charleston, S. C., 0.3; Jacksonville, 1.3; Norfolk, 0.1 increase; Richmond, 0.4 increase; Savannah, 1.4; Washington, 0.2; Birmingham, 0.5; Memphis, 2; Mobile, 0.7; Little Rock, 2.2; New Orleans, 0.5 increase; Winston-Salem, 1 increase; Jackson, 2 increase, Knoxville, 0.2 increase.

Farm Buying Power 9% Under 1937

WASHINGTON (AP) — Farmers' purchasing power this year is about nine per cent below 1937, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said.

Gross and cash farm income for 1938 declined about 12 per cent, but this was partially offset by lower prices for articles purchased by farmers.

FSCC Buys for Relief 30,000,000 Pounds Butter

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm Administration officials announced the Government would purchase 30,000,000 pounds of butter for relief distribution by state relief agencies during the next few months.

The authorization is in addition to 10,000,000 pounds of butter purchased this month and now being distributed.

The butter is purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation from the Dairy Products Marketing Association, a co-operative group which has obtained a loan of $33,375,000 to buy up to 115,000,000 pounds of butter this fiscal year in an effort to maintain prices.

The Surplus Corporation is authorized to purchase up to 52,000,000 pounds of butter for relief distribution this fiscal year. H. R. Tolley, AAA Administrator, said additional supplies from the co-operative association's holdings "will be taken as need arises."

Federal officials said the Co-operative Association had bought about 90,000,000 pounds of butter since June 1 and maintained wholesale prices of 92-score butter at Chicago at between 25.25 and 25.5 cents a pound.

The AAA said butter storage stocks hit an all-time high record of 201,000,000 pounds the first of this month.

Trade Agreement Data Held Misleading by Tariff League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Warning that a "serious crisis" with regard to foreign trade is likely to develop in the near future, the American Tariff League in a letter to members deplored misleading statements which it said had been made by both sides in a controversy over the Administration's reciprocal trade agreement program and pointed to adverse effects unless the nation's foreign trade program can be "analyzed fairly, discussed thoroughly and dispassionately, and integrated with our internal economic program for labor, agriculture and industry."

Criticizing the reciprocal trade agreements, the letter touches on the pending Anglo-British trade agreement, reviews the progress under the agreements program and defends charges of John D. M. Hamilton, Republican committee chairman, that Government spokesmen and many official releases have made extravagant claims concerning the benefits derived from the program.

Secretary Hull's reply that Mr. Hamilton's claims were unfounded, the Tariff League contended, will not stand up in the face of the facts.

Misleading Statements

"No one will question for a moment the sincerity of Mr. Hull's own position," the letter explained, "and there is no doubt that he is unaware of the character of some of the material emanating from his department. While inaccuracies are few, many of the State Department releases in the series dealing with the individual States and the trade agreement program, from which Mr. Hamilton quoted, bristle with statements that are highly misleading. The new series, now in preparation, is far better than the one distributed in the Fall of 1936, which was disgraceful. Some of the officials associated with the trade agreement program are open to the same criticism of making statements that are highly misleading."

With regard to what the trade agreements program has accomplished for agriculture, the league holds that the net direct benefit to agriculture, as measured by increased imports and exports of concession items, "is zero or less."

"Not only have agreements failed to open foreign markets as anticipated," the letter pointed out, "but the Administration farm policy has frequently run counter to the trade agreement program.

"As a result of these internal policies, our exports of cotton have been seriously curtailed and some markets probably permanently lost. Currently, Secretary Wallace's wheat subsidy program is likely to lead to foreign retaliation against American exports before the end of the year."

Calls Concessions "Transitory"

Discussing the effect on industry, the League holds that, in reviewing the character of concessions made in the existing agreements, it is evident that many of the export concessions are of a very transitory benefit while the import concessions are likely to have a far-reaching and lasting effect. Agricultural and industrial machinery and equipment, it is claimed, stand particularly high in the list of our exports. Such purchases, according to the League, are supplying foreign countries, where lower wage scales prevail, with the means to produce with the same degree of labor efficiency. Competition in international trade, it was argued, is becoming increasingly a competition between wages paid.

The League held that the type of concessions won for agricultural and industrial equipment exports cannot be expected to produce lasting export outlets. The program, it was argued, "completely overlooks the fact that the reductions in our tariffs will become increasingly disastrous with the increased ability of other countries to produce with the same degree of labor efficiency but at lower labor costs."

Rail Workers Get Notices Pay to Be Cut on October 1

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—More than 900,000 employes of the nation's major railroads were formally advised yesterday their pay checks would become 15 per cent slimmer at 12:01 a. m., Saturday, Oct. 1.

Announcement of the effective day of the pay cut originally was made by the Carriers Joint Conference Committee Sept. 10. The committee said the action of the individual railroads in advising representatives of each employe organization of the order was a followup.

The railroad workers are taking a strike vote this month, following collapse of efforts to mediate the wage dispute. If a strike is voted, the National Railway Labor Act permits President Roosevelt to postpone a walkout until after a fact finding commission reviews the controversy. Intervention by the President also would postpone the effective date of the wage cut, originally set for July 1.

U. S. Buys Farm Wheat Directly

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm Administration officials said the government was buying wheat directly from farmers in Southern Idaho and Northern Utah in a new move under the wheat export subsidy program.

Previous purchases have been through grain handlers, such as elevatormen and warehousemen, under Secretary Wallace's attempt to place 100,000,000 bushels of American wheat in world trade channels.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration said Idaho and Utah farmers eligible for Government loans on this year's crop would receive the loan rate on purchases. They said this averaged about 50 cents a bushel, well above current market prices in the area.

N. Y. Exchange Committee Secures Positions for 351

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Since June 16, when William McC. Martin, Jr., President of the New York Stock Exchange, appointed the Committee of Replacement, composed of representatives of exchange member firms, 351 jobs have been filled by men and women registered with the committee, according to Robert P. Boylan, Chairman of the committee. About 2,000 former employees of member firms have been registered and interviewed and over 500 second interviews have been given.

The jobs filled range from responsible positions to minor clerical posts and are in brokerage, wholesale produce, hotel, textile, shipping, merchandising, selling, restaurant, air transport and various other fields.

Brokers' Loans Rise $41,000,000 for Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $585,000,000.

The week ended Sept. 15 and the total represented an increase of $41,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,118,000,000.

More Cars Air Conditioned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The number of passenger cars equipped with air conditioning by the railroads and the Pullman Company in the year ended on July 1, 1938 totaled 1,384, increasing to 10,803 the total number of such cars in operation, says the Association of American Railroads.

Virginia Electric Files $37,500,000 3½% Bond Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Virginia Electric & Power Company of Richmond, Va., has filed a registration statement with the Securities Commission covering $37,500,000 of first and refunding mortgage 3½ per cent bonds, series B, due Sept. 1, 1968.

The registration statement said proceeds from the bond sale together with the proceeds of bank loans totaling $4,000,000 and $1,500,000 to be contributed by Engineers Public Service Company, V. E. P.'s parent company, are to be used as follows:

$39,362,400 for the redemption at 105 per cent of $37,488,000 principal amount of first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent bonds, series A, due Nov. 1, 1955.

Approximately $3,350,000 for capital additions and improvements to increase the company's electric generating capacity in its Twelfth Street power station at Richmond.

Interest on the bonds and an $800,000 debt due banks will be paid out of general funds of the company, the statement said.

The company said the construction program was expected to be completed in the spring of 1940. It said it has ordered a 40,000 kilowatt turbo generator at a cost of $718,525 and a new boiler to cost $369,380.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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N. Y. C., 75th Street, 32 West—Distinctive remodeled residence of character offers 2½ rooms, finest bath and kitchenette equipment, large dining foyers, terrace, $60.00; also 3½ room suite with 2 baths—$70.00.

N. Y. C. 210 W 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes. Electrolux; near church subway. KNdicott 2-1843

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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United States and Canada

(Continued)

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ASK FOR SERVICE FOLDER
Dedham Custom Laundry
Telephone Dedham 0108
Dedham, Mass.

ROSEN'S
OIL BURNERS
SUPPLIES FITTINGS
FOOTBALLS
ROSEN'S
Hardware—Paints—Sporting Goods
Tel. Ded. 2080 32 Milton St., E. Dedham
ROSEN'S

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM

(Continued)

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus .....$ 590,000
Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0507

DEDHAM—Westwood

★ High Street Market ★
Roast Pork .....29c lb.
N. B. C. Fancy Assorted Cookies .....25c lb.
Birdseye Frosted Foods
695 High Street Westwood
★ Dedham 2214 A. R. Meissner, Prop. ★

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Autumn Sales of
Home Furnishings
Now in Full Swing
Fall River's Largest Department Store
169 South Main Street

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

The Loveliest Christmas Cards That You Have Ever Seen,
Christmas Personal Cards
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 MAIN ST. Stationers

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY 1885 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

HAVERHILL

TELEPHONE 164
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 MIDDLESEX STREET
BRADFORD, MASS.

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.

J. K. ATWOOD
146 WHITE STREET Phone 2090
Meats Groceries Provisions
Including those GROCERIES NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
Fine Creamery Butter and Fresh Eggs a Specialty

The NASH BEAUTY SHOP
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Now is the time to have your Permanent Re-touched, to be ready for your Fall activities.
16 Merrimack Street Phone 4080

HINGHAM

Order Your Next Dinner From
DYKEMAN'S MARKET
You will be convinced that it is just as economical to enjoy the best
Try Our Native Poultry
S. S. PIERCE CO. GROCERIES
Hing. 0091-0092

The Weldon Beauty Salon

offers you the newest in a Fall Permanent, with the smart becoming "up-trend," styled individually for you. They are delightful! Very moderately priced.
EDYTHE K. WELCH
Water Company Building
HINGHAM 1092

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET-OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOOKER BROS.
Ice Cream
Holbrook, Mass.
Tel. Randolph 470

HOLYOKE

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE

(Continued)

Kuppenheimer Good Clothes . . . Knox Hats . . . Arrow Shirts . . . Phoenix Socks . . . Fruit of the Loom Shirts and Pajamas
Dunbar-Murray, Inc.
HIGH AT SUFFOLK STREETS
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

Wilbur Coon Shoes
Women everywhere have learned that "special measurement" shoes are the last word in style and comfort. Come in soon for a leisurely try-on.
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

Junior Misses' Plaid and Sheer
Wool Dresses
$5.98 and $7.98
Sizes 11 to 17
Fourth Floor
CHERRY & WEBB'S

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167. Andover 234

WEINER'S FURS
A New England Institution Since 1900
276 ESSEX STREET

LEXINGTON

MARTIN'S FOR QUALITY
Whitman's and Cynthia Sweets Chocolates
Eaton's Stationery
Martin's DRUG STORE
793 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0373
Exclusive Agency for
Kemp's Signature Chocolates and Kemp's Mixed Nuts

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Tel. Lex. 0064 *Free Delivery*

EVERETT KOURIAN
Teacher of Pianoforte
109 Grove St. Tel. Lex. 0024-R

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries and Its
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
"One Pie" Fancy Maine Blueberries, 15-oz. tin 17c
1c SALE 2 pkgs. H-O Oats 25c
1 pkg. Cream Farina 1c
All for 26c
Boned Five Rib Roast, lb. 39c
Boned Sirloin Roast, lb. 59c

Bateman's
"ESMOND" 100% WOOL Blanket, 3½ lbs., fluffy and warm, in beautiful shades $7.95
1785 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0223

KING, *Your Jeweler*
EXPERT
Watch and Clock Repairing
Work Called For and Delivered
FORREST E. KING
WATCHES—JEWELRY—GIFTS
6 Waltham St. Call Lex. 0991-J

LOWELL

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator
.. It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Light Marches on—
Hygrade Lamps
15 to 100 Watt
15c each
Sable-Dyed Muskrat Coats
$158
Cherry & Webb's
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

LOBSTER POT
Charming Atmosphere, Delicious Food
Our Lobster Dinners Are Famous
Luncheon, 50c-85c Dinners, $1.00-$2.00
923 Washington St. Jackson 0048
Our famous fried live lobster meat—sweet as a nut.

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

(Continued)

Chatham—33⅓% Wool
BLANKETS
Choice two-tone colorings in a range of modern shades that will harmonize with boudoir ensembles. They're actual $4.98 values—$2.98 each.
Goddard Bros.
Market Street Telephone Breakers 3737

Special Low Price of Nationally Famous
'Gil-Ash' Boys' School Shoes
Regularly $2.98, at $2.65
Sales unconditionally guaranteed for 60 days.
Moccasin styles in black or brown.
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.

New Jetticks
Enna Jetticks 5 to 6
America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

Whyte's Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners
63-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS.

ANNOUNCING
the opening of
Our Shop
presenting a selected line of smart dresses and gowns in sizes for juniors, misses and women. Moderately priced.
Associated with Carroll Hat and Gown Shop
HELEN STEWART
ROBERTA PETERSON
5 BROAD STREET

Doty's
Christmas Cards
Doty's
155 Broad St., Lynn, Mass.

. . . REOPENING . . .
ANNE ROBERTS
Studio of Dancing
SEPTEMBER 19, 1938
Manufacturers' Bank Building
341 Union St. at Central Square
Jackson 3183-W
Member of the Dancing Masters of America

MALDEN

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
E. D. KAULBACK & SON
Florist
GEORGE H. PIKE
Prop.
160 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. MAL. 0500

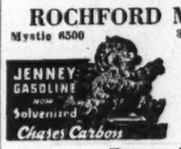
Venetian Blinds Tel. Mal. 1622
Window Shades
Measured and Installed
Malden Shade Shoppe
31 Irving Street

DOBBS HATS $7.50

BENOIT-DUFF CO.
95 Pleasant St., Malden

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 364 Boston Avenue


Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Leon's
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Our Own Ice Cream
Try Our
LUNCHEON SPECIALS
42 SALEM ST., MEDFORD SQ.
Telephone Mystic 6259

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

FALL brings
Smart Dresses, Robes and Accessories to
Lady May Shop
489 MAIN ST. TEL. MEL. 2130-M

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
505 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES

FEARER'S SHOES
535 Main Street Mel. 2613-W
ENNA JETTICK for women
CHASE'S for children
DOUGLAS for men
Correct Fitting Our Specialty

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE

(Continued)

Hundreds
of new fall hats to choose from
Evelyn Nadeau
Mel. 3466-M
491 Main Street

NEEDHAM

SEPTEMBER SALE
Buy Now and Save
JACOB'S SHOE STORE

42 Chestnut Street
Need. 0819-W
Near Post Office
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Ave. Need. 0810-1618

Tel. NEE. 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

Double-K Salted Nuts
delivered freshly toasted for your order any time.
Ideal Mixed ..... 59c lb.
Bridge Mixed ..... 89c lb.

Kinne's Pharmacy, Inc.
Needham Needham Heights
Great Plain Ave. Highland Ave.
Need. 0981—0052 Need. 0980

NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
Cleaners and Dyers
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Telephone 1738 and 1739

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Luncheon Dinner
Buttermilk Afternoon Tea
Heavy Cream Fancy Pastries
Ice Cream Schrafft's Candies

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Newton North 6463, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel. NEWt Nth 6070
"INSUROR"
R. M. Patterson
"REALTOR"
281 Washington St., Newton Corner

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

FUEL OIL
COAL-COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New. No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

"Good Things to Eat"
Beckmann's
211 Main St. *Opp. City Hall*

NORWOOD

BAKERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTER'S of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

MASSACHUSETTS

NORWOOD

(Continued)

COAL - COKE
FUEL OIL
JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC.
269 LENOX ST. 0764
DAILY DELIVERIES . . . CANTON DEDHAM NORWOOD

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
"Under Strict Laboratory Control"
MILK, CREAM AND DELICIA ICE CREAM
FRANK A. CARROLL, Manager
120 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Tel. 2-1561

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

HART'S STORE
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Road
DIAL 7336—7337

HY-ATT GAS SERVICE
Pyrofax
A. B. HYATT COMPANY
Gas Ranges, Refrigeration, Hot Water Heating and Gas Radiator
REAL GAS FOR GASLESS HOMES

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Foster, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST DIAL 2-3733

Showing
1939 General Motors Radio
16.95
and up to $99.50
JACK ROSE, Inc.
78 WEST STREET

Blanche's Beauty Salon
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
166 North Street Miller Bldg.
Dial 2-4022

New Bags
of Genuine India Buffalo Leather
$1.95
In former years bags of this quality have been $5.00. A fortunate purchase brings you this bag at these unusual savings.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

SHALETT'S
Cleaners—Dyers
Our New Sterilized Cleaning Process
MONITE MOTHPROOFING
Insures clothes against damage for 6 months without any extra cost.
702 NORTH ST. Dial 5473

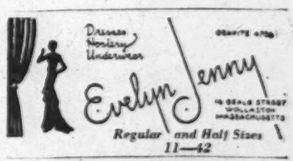
E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 NORTH STREET
Quality Bread
and
Bakery Products

PLYMOUTH

Telephone 1340 Route 3
Mary C. Chandler
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Private Rooms for Parties
Overnight Guests 3 Brewster Street Plymouth, Mass.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

Fall Opening Event!
SPECIAL FASHION SHOWINGS — SPECIAL MID-SEPTEMBER SALES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
REMICK'S

BONDED
Fur Coats Remodeled Into New 1939 Styles
Our Master Designer will create superb styles to your individual measure. Don't wait! Phone GRA. 8570
Estimates Given—No Obligation
QUINCY FUR SHOP
436 HANCOCK STREET

CAPE COD FARMS' JELLY HOUSE

1217 Hancock St. Gra. 3594

YOUR CURTAINS TELL THE WORLD
Let us help you put up a good front.
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
PRES. 5000

Hats That Are Different
Moderately Priced
B. Louise White Hat Shoppe
18 Beale St., Wollaston Thea. Bldg

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

MURIEL'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Specializing in PERMANENT WAVING and All Branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
MURIEL AND WILLIAM BRADFORD
32 Salem St., Wakefield, Mass.
Tel. Crystal 1473

First National Bank of READING
Equipped to Handle All Banking Needs of This Community
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
565 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
Star Bundle, 17 lbs. $2.00
Everything Including Shirts
Washed and Ironed
22 Gould St., Stoneham, Mass.
Tel. Ston. 0407

Back-to-School Outfits
Tweeds and Plaids for Classes
Crepe or Velvet Dirndls for Teatime
WILLHELMINA SMART SHOP
Tel. Crystal 0528 Wakefield Square

SALEM

Range and Fuel Oil
Jenney Distributor
Call Salem 1903
GEO. H. OLDSON
Cor. Derby and Congress Streets

SHARON

The New V-8 Ford
NOW ON DISPLAY
Prices Are Low
Sharon Motor Sales, Inc.
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND STREET Tel. 684

MACKAY'S STATIONERY
Daily Papers Magazines
School Supplies Candies
4 Post Office Square Tel. 2001

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M 10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parke Snow Inc
Somerville's Department Store
PEQUOT SHEETS
MARTEX TOWELS
Davis Square, Somerville

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
and
439 Mass. Avenue, Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

advertisers phone 3-1817
For information regarding local and national 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We sell
Genuine Oriental Rugs
Expert Cleaning, Repairing and Storing
Omartian Company
350 Bridge St. Tel. 2-2265

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

THE CAMEO
Serving United Dairy Ice Cream
CANDY
SPECIAL 40c Luncheon Each Day
183½ State St., near Maple

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Special Palm Beach and Linen Suits 95 cents each
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

TAUNTON

Quality FURNITURE
Made to your special order, if you wish.
BOSTOCK FURNITURE COMPANY
10-12 Trescott Street, Taunton, Mass.
"YOUR STORE" Telephones 3421—3422

Heinz Assorted Soups
An interesting sale now going on. About twenty varieties all in two sizes.
A complete line of the 57 Varieties.
Cobb Bates and Yerxa Co.
The complete food store.
TAUNTON Phone 940 MASS.

SALE
WOOL SPORTS SHIRTS
All the latest.
Plaids $3.95
$5.00 Value
PIERCE HARDWARE CO.
Taunton, Mass.

WALTHAM

Sears' Fifty-second Anniversary Sale
Now Going On
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
240 MOODY STREET WALTHAM 2435

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a good used car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

WELLESLEY

STAR MARKET CO., Inc.
Turkeys
First of the Season
Strictly Fresh Milk-fed Birds
9 to 12 lb 39c lb.
583 Washington St. Wel. 2820

Authorized Dealer
ROYAL REMINGTON UNDERWOOD CORONA
$1.00 Week
WELLESLEY BUSINESS SERVICE
Opposite Fraser's new flower shop.

We Offer You Interested Service
- New Chevrolets
- Fine Used Cars
- Repairing and Lubrication

May we have a trial? We will call for and deliver your car.
COLLEGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
Linden Street WELLESLEY Wel. 2710

BICYCLES
For Sale . . . Rented . . . Repaired

Raleigh English type with three speeds
Domestic Streamlined types
ESHMAN'S BICYCLE SHOP
69 Central St. Wellesley, Mass. Wel. 2467

WELLESLEY HILLS

Is Your Car Ready for Fall?
TIRES BATTERIES HEATERS — GULF — GOOD GULF GAS LUBRICATION ACCESSORIES
DOUGLAS S. TURNER
Gulf Oil Service
Wellesley Hills on Worcester Pike (Route 9)
Call Wel. 1180—We do not disturb you

SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing • Mending • Altering

See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

Are Your Clothes Ready for Fall Events?
See
A. MINKOVITZ
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor and Furrier
DYEING—PRESSING—ALTERING—RELINING—REPAIRING
320 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Wel. 0237-W

For Fine Foods . . .
Variety . . . Service . . . Prompt Delivery
Call Wel. 2300 or 2900
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
231 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WINTHROP

● BACK TO SCHOOL ●
"Garment Confidence"
Prepare Now for All Your Fall Cleaning Needs
PHONE OCEAN 1990
DAILY
Cleansers-Dyers-Furriers

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP (Continued)

COLE SISTERS
62 Woodside Avenue Tel. Ocean 0803
WEARING APPAREL
for the ENTIRE Family
Notions, Gifts and Yarn
"Remember us when making your purchases"

WORCESTER

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 17½ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BICKLEY, Kent.—Well appointed house near station; excellent cuisine, lovely garden, garage; moderate terms. Crofton Lodge, Ravensbourne 3389.

BRIGHTON, 20 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; C. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. HOVE 6141.

LONDON "BEAUMONT," 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Also at "ADELAIDE," 129 Cromwell Rd. S W 7. Resident proprietors

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOURNEMOUTH—Children's holiday home or entire guardianship; near sea; beach hut; home life; careful supervision with own children. MRS LUKE, Ryelands, Chester Road, Branksome Park.

FLATS TO LET

CROYDON—High class flat, self-contd., large reception room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath; near church and town; £78 p. a. inclusive. Apply Box W-1163, BCM/CSM, London.

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, Devon. — Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

HOME SHARING

WARE, Herts.—Lady wishes to share her home with another; near town and country. HOLLAND, 33, High Oak Road.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CHARMING Cotswold stone residence: 6 bedrooms, bath, 2 reception, usual offices; all main services, central heating throughout. Heated garage and greenhouse, ample outbuildings, ¾ acre well kept garden. On Minchinhampton Common (well-known Golf course), 700 ft. altitude. Price £3,000. Box W-1164, BCM/CSM, London.

RADLETT, Hertfordshire — Attractive well-built residence, south aspect; 5 bedrooms, 2 reception, usual offices; central heating; matured garden; large garage; train 20 mins. London; £2000. Write Horton, 40 Westward Lane, Pulborough, Sussex.

HOUSES TO LET

SUSSEX—To let furnished, "Ride-a-Wee" pretty bungalow, 3 bedrooms, could sleep 7; verser, company's water; garage; close to private sandy beach near Bognor Regis; reasonable terms. Apply STYRAN 17 Collingham Road, London S. W. 5

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, Dorset—All insurances need revision to meet present day requirements. May I help you? Enquiries welcomed. GOWYN VENMAN, 7 Church Road

KENNELS

Musbury Castle Kennels
DACHSHUNDS, Cockers, Schnauzers, other breeds; boarding, stripping; tested foods. Higher Plymouth Rd., Totnes, Devon. Phone Totnes 2239

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, SUSSEX—Comfortable sunny rooms; gas fires; quiet, refined; garden; min. sea. Excellent cuisine MISSES HEWETT 6 Sackville Road

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 guineas MISS CLARKE PEVERELL High Salvington Worthing

SUSSEX—Mrs. Church welcomes guests at Elton Lodge, Seldon Rd, Worthing. Attention if required. Garden. Near sea shops.

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 45/- Mrs Frogbrook

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received, Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops, liberal table from 2 gns MRS CHAMPION Worthing 2717

POST VACANT

SURREY—Wanted, September, reliable woman for all work, small house, and to drive car. Box M-2790, BCM/CSM, London.

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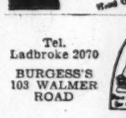

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vacations. Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

The Red Boat Comes Home

A Story for Children

Peter Pelican had a bright colored scarf that he had found in the red boat which came one day to his island—with a black kitten in it. He had used the scarf as a bag to carry the kitten home in. Then he had said to himself, "I believe I'll take this scarf back to my island. It might come in handy, sometime." So he lifted its edges in his long bill, folded it neatly into a small square, then flew back to his island and hid the scarf behind a rock.

The red boat had drifted off to sea with the high tide. But one day when the wind blew very hard, it came back. Cornelia Crab saw it first, and told Hetty Heron. Together they found Sammy Sandpiper and told him.

"Let's tell Gilbert Gull," said Sammy, so they did.

"Does Peter Pelican know?" asked Gilbert.

Peter Pelican has gone on his daily trip to the mainland," said Cornelia Crab. "He has not seen the boat yet."

"Here he comes back now," said Hetty Heron.

Peter Pelican was much surprised to see the boat back again. "This is very strange," said he, "for I have just found out who lost it.

"I was walking along the wharf, accepting a fish which friendly people were tossing to me, when I heard two men in a rowboat talking.

"One was saying, 'I had a nice little boat with a new coat of red paint on it, but somehow it broke away one night and I've never found it.'"

"Too bad we can't tell him where his boat is," sighed Cornelia Crab.

"Well, perhaps we can," said Peter Pelican, hopefully. "I have a bit of an idea."

For quite a while he walked up and down the beach, thinking. Then he flew to the place where he had hidden the scarf and took it in his long bill. He flapped his huge wings and was off for the mainland once more.

When he reached the shore, he walked along the edge of the wharf, and looked around until he recognized the men he had seen before. They were sculling around in a small boat.

Peter flew over to them. He swooped down and perched on the seat beside the man who had lost the red boat, still holding the scarf in his beak. Then he flapped his wings and, just as he was about to soar into the air again, dropped the scarf on the man's shoulder.

"What's this—what's this?" said the man, as Peter Pelican flew back to the wharf. "Why, it's my scarf that I left in the red boat. How did that bird ever get it!"

"If we follow that bird, then," said his companion, "we may find your boat." When Peter Pelican, who was listening very carefully, heard that, he spread his wings and flew over the water toward the island, while the men rowed after him. After a long time they reached the island and the cove where the red boat rested high up on the sand.

Its owner gave a shout of delight when he saw it and he was soon towing it behind his friend's boat, tied by a length of rope. Peter Pelican, too, was pleased.

"I'm glad I saved that scarf," he said to himself. "I knew it would come in handy sometime."

Puzzle Corner

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Cryptogram

The purpose of a modern type of construction is outlined in today's cryptogram:

GJM OQSOTUM TV "UGSMXY-ZABABC" AU GT SMEQDM GJM SMUAUGXBDM GT YTGATB TV X VZQAE YMEAQY, UQDJ XU XAS.

A Charade

This is shared by W. P. K.:

Almost hid ONE flowing phlox
To TWO a nosegay he was striving,
To give the lady TOTAL who
Was on the circus train arriving.

Bible Characters and Their Associations

This list is shared by a Milwaukee, Wis., reader:

1	Moses	pit	
2	Noah	sling	
3	Jonah	bullrushes	1
4	Daniel	ointment	
5	Joseph	ladder	
6	Job	ark	
7	Dorcas	lions' den	
8	David	whale	
9	Jacob	garments	
10	Mary Magdalene	patience	

Answers Appear On This Page

In Lighter Vein

Outside of That, It Was O. K.

After the address the lecturer asked a member of the audience how he had liked it.

"I had just three faults to find with it," stated the listener.

"And what were they?"

"First, it was read. Second, it wasn't well read. And third, it wasn't worth reading!"

Extra Cash

The general merchant, who did a bit of tailoring in his spare time, was called on by a friend, who said, "I've been putting on weight and this dress suit is rather too tight for me. Could you manage to let it out a bit?"

"I've never done such a thing," was the reply, "but I'll see what I can do."

A week later the owner of the suit telephoned to see how his friend was getting on with it.

"Better than I expected," said the friend, "I've let it out to four men already."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

To My Swim Suit

Good-by till next summer, you've
been a good pal;
But alack and alas, here's the rub:
The season for swimming is over,
and now
I've got to get back to the tub.

I've stretched out my figure (it's
nearly a "six")
In ocean, in pool, and in lake;
But now I must "double all up" in
cement,
And bathe just for cleanliness'
sake.

No more in a "jack-knife," or airy,
light "swan"
I'll pose as a champion hope;
From now till next summer I'll practice
alone,
And do all my diving for soap.

Simile

The audience was as numerous as shrinking violets in Hollywood.—L. C.

On the Way

Actor (to Manager): "Poor house, tonight!"

Manager: "You're wrong. It's the poorhouse tomorrow."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Mates

A school teacher spoke to his class recently on how words became inseparably associated with each other in pairs, instancing Darby and Joan, ham and eggs, pepper and salt.

Then he asked what was associated with the name "Pict," and received the unanimous answer of "Shovels."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Editing the Menu

Betty was looking very discontented when her friend Joan encountered her in the morning.

"What's the matter?" the latter asked.

"You know I was going out with an editor last night?" snapped Betty. "Well, never again!"

"Why" inquired Joan.

"At dinner he put a blue pencil through half my order."—Answers.

Daily Anecdote

Gilbert and Sullivan

Though Gilbert and Sullivan's beginning was anything but auspicious. their first venture in opera, "Thespis," produced in 1871 in London, being a complete flop, they later developed a system of team-work that has rarely, if ever, been equalled in the musical or dramatic world.

Their newly devised method of working together as collaborators soon established their fame. Gilbert would sketch out his plot and write his satirical verses, delivering perhaps as much as a whole act at a time to Sullivan, whose first consideration was rhythm. He would reduce Gilbert's intricate verses to a set of dots and dashes, and only then would he hunt for the tune. But when he finally came to orchestration, he would work on this complicated business with rare dispatch, and seldom asked Gilbert for help or illumination.

In this unique, un-intimate procedure, the partners pursued what appeared in finished performance to be one of the most intimate of collaborations. As a matter of fact, what collaborations there were, were carried out mostly by mail.

Six of a Kind

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Virginia M. Easterly, Rockliss, Calif.

What's It All About?

Catch?

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Margaret Rea, Clearwater, Fla.

Fun in the Bath

Example Lacking

In ancient days, the Emperor of China, journeying to a distant province, met a procession of malefactors on the way to be punished; and immediately began to weep. His courtiers sought to comfort the Emperor, pointing out to him the need of punishing wrongdoing. But, inconsolable, he replied:

"I weep not to see these men prisoners, nor do I weep to see them chastised. I know that without chastisement the wicked are not restrained; that correction is as necessary to the government of a kingdom as bread is for nourishment and sustenance thereof. But I weep because my time is not so happy as that of old was, when the virtues of the princes were such that they served as a bridle to the people, and when their example was sufficient to restrain a whole kingdom!"

Brevities

Philadelphia Bulletin: There are no holidays in the school of experience.

Milwaukee Journal: What's become of the movement to lower the high notes in the national anthem and bring it more in keeping with conditions?

San Francisco Chronicle: Blessed be the inventor of the clover leaf traffic intersection. Instead of being trapped in a vicious circle, the weary motorist now has the choice of three.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Poor, primitive Mexico is having trouble finding a market for its nationalized oil. The American way would be to turn it into five brands of gasoline, each better than the other four.

Portland Oregonian: Etiquette (not by Emily Post) for riders in trackless trolley busses: A gentleman should get up and give his seat to a lady, as a general rule, but it is rather a giveaway when he and the lady are the only passengers.

Chicago Daily News: It must be an eerie feeling for the map-maker, having an international boundary move while he is drawing it.

Detroit News: The modern girl's hair looks like a mop, says a bishop. That's O. K. with the modern girl. She doesn't know what a mop looks like.

Humorist: An Egyptian on a visit to this country won a meat-eating contest in Cairo. He recently entered a London grill-room and in his quaint English demanded a pyramid of Cheops.

Quotation for Today

CONTENTMENT will make a cottage look as fair as a palace.—W. SECKER.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Eve in the New Testament

Eve is mentioned twice by name in the New Testament, and in both cases by the Apostle Paul. In giving instructions to his young follower Timothy with regard to the conduct of the church at Ephesus, he gives it as his personal opinion that "a woman" should not "usurp authority over the man" but should be "in silence," citing as the basis for his statement the fact that "Adam was first formed, then Eve" (I Tim. 2:12f.). Then he goes on to affirm that though Eve "being deceived was in the transgression," yet she and by implication, womankind, "shall be saved by child bearing," provided that the virtues of "faith," "love," "Holiness," and "sobriety" are retained (verse 15).

Commenting on the phrase "saved by child bearing," Dummelow holds that Paul is virtually saying that "she shall be saved by keeping faithfully and simply to her allotted sphere as wife and mother." In II Cor. 11:3 Paul warns his readers not to be deceived "as the serpent beguiled Eve."

What They Say

West Is East

"You can take a wrong turn and still get to the right place!"—Douglas G. Corrigan.

Practice and Precept

"A 'fade out' awaits creeds, allegiances, and loyalties unlinked to practice and example."—Ellen Crocker.

Not a Castle

Monitor Camera Club from Charles P. Faling, Washington, D. C.

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The Bright Side

Arlington, Mass.

An elderly widow seemed to find little comfort in her material wealth. Unhappy at her home at the beach, she returned to the city and prepared to hire a housekeeper.

In answer to an advertisement, her chauffeur drove her to the given address, which proved to be a lower flat in a neighborhood of respectable poverty. In the neat front room, bright with clean paint, gay cretonne, and flowering plants, she finally engaged the slender, eager young woman, whose thanks were profuse. "This job has made me the happiest person in the world," she said.

"Your husband is unemployed?" queried her potential employer.

"I'm a widow. But I have a little boy. And only yesterday, the woman upstairs offered to care for him when I got a position. There he is, in the back yard. . . . Jimmy, this lady is going to give us some work!"

The boy jumped up from his occupation of sailing a boat in a pan of water. And then, the woman noticed that his right arm was bent at an angle. An exclamation of pity escaped her. "The poor child!"

Jimmy's blue eyes sought her face. "We were poor before you gave Mum the job; but we won't be any more. And about this [he touched his arm with his left hand]. I fell, and it wasn't set right, but I'm not really unfortunate and I'll tell you why. I was born left-handed! Wasn't that a break for me?"

Something happened to the self-pity of the older woman, and her depressed theories about happiness were suddenly vague and meaningless. "That arm can be reset!" And then, in words unsponsored by her whirling thoughts, she added:

"I see you like the water and boats, Jimmy, so you'll be glad to know that your Mother's position will be at the beach in a house where there'll be loads of room for you!"

Her smile bespoke buoyant happiness for what she had learned in that brief visit.

Caption Contest

E. A. Ruggles, Cleveland

The following 10 captions have been selected as the best ones submitted for the Monitor Camera Club picture which was published two weeks ago today.

"Two's Company"

Nell R. Buchanan, Tampa, Florida.
Clara Alpers, New York.
Margaret W. Minor, Los Angeles.
Madeline Wilson, New York.
May B. Dunlap, Muncie, Indiana.
Elizabeth M. Kitson, Vernon, N. Y.
Edna Knorr, Quincy, Illinois.
Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.
Catherine E. Runyan, Independence, Kan.

"Feline Felicity"

Katherine M. Stone, Corry, Penna.
Jesse Coslette, Allentown, Penna.
Mrs. A. E. Berniol, New Orleans.

"A Purr-fect Pair"

Mae S. Parks, Springfield, Illinois.
Mrs. Robert C. Dickerman, New Haven, Conn.

"Bit of Back Fence Gossip"

Dorothy G. Nelson, Multnomah, Oregon.

"Over the Top"

Sophia Pamperin, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

"Paws for Identification"

Barbara Marks, West Orange, N. J.

"Cats-up"

Rachel Ryle, Kansas City, Mo.

"Contentment Purr-sonified"

Charles N. Dray, San Francisco.

"The Monitor Views the Mews"

E. R. Gophile, Boston.

"Kitten Kin"

George Aubrey Hastings, New York.

Dreams of Deeds?

It isn't the thing that he thought of
That brought to the great man fame.
It isn't the things that he dreamed of
That make us remember his name.
We've not much patience with dreamers,
We don't value things not begun,
The things that a great man's name stands for
Are the things that he really has done.

Those dreams which seem so stupendous
Mean little unless we act.
The world around smiles at our fancy
Unless it is followed by fact.
So, let's turn our fond dreams to action,
Let's see if they'll bring us some fame.
And try, by our deeds, not our fancies,
To make folks remember our name!

—Somerville Journal.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The purpose of "streamlining" is to reduce the resistance to motion of a fluid medium such as air.

A Charade: Mid, Get, Midget.

Bible Characters and Their Associations: Moses-bullrushes; Noah-ark; Jonah-whale; Daniel-lions' den; Joseph-pit; Job-patience; Dorcas-garments; David-sling; Jacob-ladder; Mary Magdalene-jar of ointment.

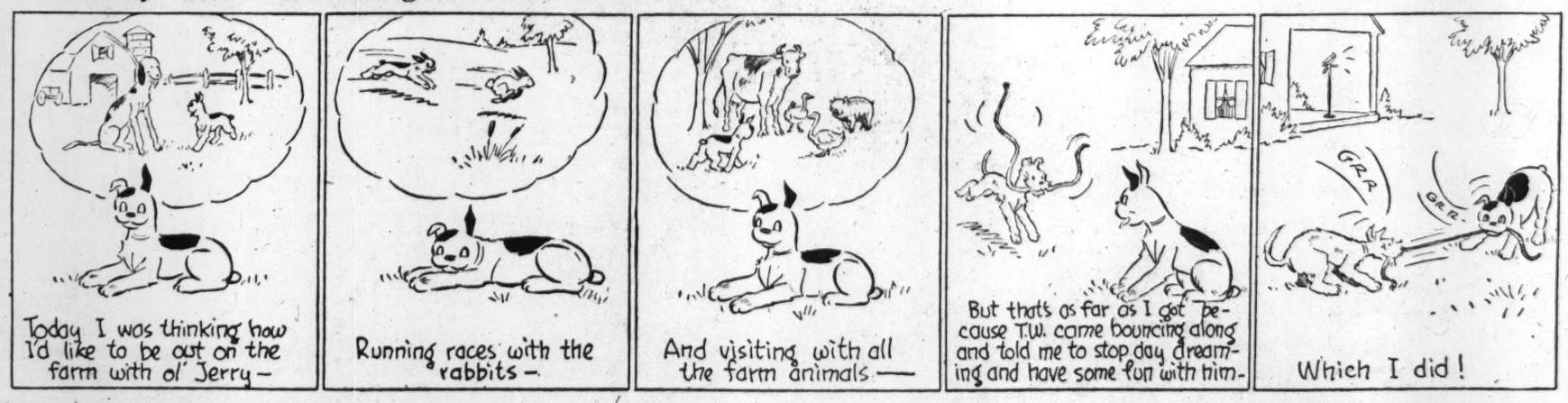
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby's on the Scrub Team*

By LE PELLEY

OH MOM...! MAY I GET OUT OF BRUSHING MY TEETH TONIGHT? I BRUSHED THEM AT NOON WITH A NEW TOOTHBRUSH HYMIE BOUGHT...
NO — YOU'D BETTER BRUSH THEM AGAIN TONIGHT ...
?
BUT MOM...THAT'LL BE THREE TIMES IN ONE DAY !!! NOBODY IN THE WORLD BRUSHES HIS TEETH THREE TIMES IN ONE DAY !!!
THAT SO? WELL AFTER TONIGHT THERE'LL BE A NEW WORLD RECORD — NOW GET BUSY !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Time for Dreams*

By CARMACK


Today I was thinking how I'd like to be out on the farm with ol' Jerry—
Running races with the rabbits—
And visiting with all the farm animals—
But that's as far as I got—because T.W. came bouncing along and told me to stop day dreaming and have some fun with him—
Which I did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*'The Memory Lingers On'*

By THE HAGERS

MY ACT AS "NEPTUNE" FRIENDS INSIST WAS SOMETHING ONE SHOULD NOT HAVE MISSED.
WHEN JOE WALKS BY I HEAR HIM CHEEP, "ROCKED IN THE CRADLE OF THE DEEP."
SEA FOODS
CLAM CHOWDER TODAY
A FISH THAT IN A WINDOW SWAM TED VOWS MADE ME A LOW SALAAM.
IT TAKES DRAMATIC SKILL I FIND TO ACT AS THOUGH I DIDN'T MIND.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Awakening

THE spectacular common-sense of the Chamberlain visit to Berchtesgaden gives the world another chance to escape from a nightmare. Indeed it has already partially awakened. It has gained some release from the mesmeric belief that the peace of Europe lay at the mercy of brute force and dictatorial whim. The initiative still lies with reason and justice. Plans for further conferences make that clear. War need not come unless the nations choose it. And today the governments appear to be expressing the peoples' quickening determination to reject it.

Of course rejection is not enough; positive peacemaking must be added. But the opportunity for it is still alive. Reprieved after a nightmarish spell on the edge of the precipice, statesmen and people should approach new conferences with a willingness to really make peace in Europe which has not existed since the World War.

The immediate question is Sudetenland. If the alternative were a world war, any nation could well afford a tremendous sacrifice to obtain a sound settlement. The Czechs, by combining cool courage, vigorous measures to preserve order and a reasoning disposition to make concessions, are making a splendid contribution. They apparently feel that to surrender Sudetenland to Germany by a plebiscite even would mean dismemberment of their country and eventual ruin. They might give up the Sudeten people who talk of "going home to the Reich," but they draw the line against giving up the Sudeten Mountains, their only defensible border.

If Germany would be satisfied with the German-speaking people of Czechoslovakia some plan of resettlement might be arranged. The Graeco-Turkish resettlement was on almost as large a scale. Czechoslovakia might buy the land from the individual owners. That would be cheaper than war—even if everybody had to contribute.

But it is unlikely. For bringing the Sudetens into the Reich without their land would not fulfill the purposes of National Socialism's racial theories. It would still leave the bastion of Bohemia the barrier to Germany's eastward expansion which the Allies intended it to be when Czechoslovakia was created. It would still leave unsatisfied Germany's claims for a larger place in the sun—claims which deserve reasoned but not intimidated consideration.

Even were the problem of Sudetenland settled racial theories and the right of self-determination—now voiced by Mussolini, of all people—could be applied elsewhere. Germany has minorities in the Tyrol—Mussolini didn't mention them or say anything about the Ethiopian right of self-determination—in the Polish Corridor, and in Memel.

Possibly a patching job is all that can be done for European peace at the moment. But this papering of cracks which soon reopen is a dangerous and harrowing business. Cannot the statesmen, awakened now to a new appreciation of peace values, look to some more basic peacemaking, such a settlement as was impossible after the World War and would be impossible amid the hates of another conflict?

Holidays in the Fall

SEVERAL of the holiday camps in Britain have found this year that their bookings for the earlier weeks of October are greater in number than ever; and from this, and reports from similar sources, it would appear that the fall is becoming more popular as a holiday season. It certainly has some advantages for those who do not consider the entertainment of lying in the sun as the only type worth patronizing; and for those who must travel lightly, so far as their purse is concerned, for change and rest. For prices fall with the leaves. If there is a nip in the air, the pocket is not so likely to feel the pinch, and the holiday-maker to find, as Mark Twain did, that the waiter gets the change and the landlord takes the rest.

The Towel-Horse

MORE than one of London's daily papers have recently drawn attention to the fact that the wooden towel-horse has passed out of use, and is hardly to be procured. It is not a matter for sentiment: the Thames was never set on fire like Troy by the coming of its wooden horse, and his departure arouses little emotion.

However neatly caparisoned, he could not compare in looks with his fiery successor, magnificently barbed in chromium plate; and, moreover, he was always rather unsteady on his legs. Not, perhaps, so much so as his cousin, the clothes-horse, who might have suggested the idea for that simile of Webster's, for with most of them

> . . . . 'tis found
> They go on such strange geometrical hinges,
> You may open them both ways,

and, as a consequence, they are but too prone to get into straitened circumstances, and be denuded of their balance.

Here It Com—There It Goes!

BLARING over the Bonneville Salt Flats in northern Utah at the blistering pace of 350.2 miles per hour, the roaring exhausts of John R. Cobb's Napier-powered rain-drop Railton have rounded out a thrilling new chapter in an engineering epic of men against the mile. Almost as quick as you can say Jack Robinson, this one-syllable speedster with the twenty-four cylinder style piloted his 2,500-horse power projectile through the blur of stake flags on Bonneville's saltpacked straightaway — faster than any man has driven the measured mile before.

Once again the inevitable question goes up from those who do their driving under the warning glare of the begoggled man on the motorcycle: How much faster can cars go? Where is the limit of men's mastery over pounding pistons that make looking through the windshield "like standing before a window in a tearing gale"? This is a question Britain's John R. Cobb may or may not have answered with his 350-mile-an-hour ride. Judging by the fact that he has decided to remain at Bonneville in case Capt. George E. T. Eyston decides to give his seven-ton Thunderbolt the gun again in an effort to regain the record, we may soon see another attempt to settle this spectacular dispute between the carburetor and the clock.

(Ed. Note—Captain Eyston's new record: 357 m. p. h.)

Did It Make Any Difference?

CONFIRMATION of the nomination of Senator Walter F. George in Georgia makes it possible to review the entire course of President Roosevelt's intervention in the Democratic senatorial primaries. If the assumption is made that the so-called "purge" was simply an effort to unseat nine Democratic Senators who voted against the Supreme Court Reorganization Bill, it has failed completely. All nine have gained renomination.

This, however, was not all that was involved. The President said several times he would not oppose a man simply for differing with him on one or two measures. Faced with the need of holding together his majority, he may have felt that a strong attack was the best defense. In any event the victories on both sides have been almost wholly defensive.

So far as primaries are concerned, the New Deal has exactly held its own in the Senate. It succeeded in getting the renomination of some of its wheel-horses such as Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky and Senators Thomas and Pepper of Florida. It failed to unseat Senators Gillette of Iowa, Smith of South Carolina and Tydings of Maryland, among others. The only changes took place in contests where the Administration took no very active part—the upset of pro-Administration Senator Pope in Idaho and the retirement of anti-New Dealer Senator Berry in Tennessee. Generally speaking, the voters have exercised a very independent judgment in the state races apart from their feeling for or against the President. They have chosen their men evidently on the basis of local considerations and on the strength of the candidates in their own right.

One may speculate as to what effect Mr. Roosevelt's campaign has had in making people think about the desirability of a significant realignment of political parties on a real divergence of views or of a Chief Executive's attempting to influence selections within his party for the legislative branch. But viewed simply in terms of electoral results, it looks as if the outcome is just what it very likely would have been if the President had taken no hand.

Don't Start: Best Way to Stop?

BREWERS and distillers have spent large sums in recent months on advertising intended to educate the public in the direction of temperance. It seems that drunkenness, even by the liquor industries, is not to be tolerated. In this advertising fathers have been warned to drink moderately, thereby setting a good example for sons, and other evils bred by liquor have been decried.

The New York State Liquor Authority recently published a pamphlet on temperance which includes a list of "warning signs" whereby the moderate drinker can tell when he is in danger of becoming a drunkard. Judging by the following statement from this booklet the safest kind of temperance is total abstinence:

> Every person who drinks should keep in mind that moderate drinkers do often turn into excessive drinkers and that no one begins by being a drunkard but drifts into it gradually. Do not fool yourself by thinking that no matter what the case may be with other people, you can always stop drinking whenever you want to. The only way to prove that you can stop drinking if you want to, is to stop.

The greatest contribution to sobriety, it would appear, will be made not by the parents who "set a good example" by drinking moderately but by those who totally abstain rather than allow themselves or their children to arrive at the place where they will have to prove they can stop drinking by stopping.

Imperial Japan

Book News of the Day

DURING his twenty-four years as editor of the Japan Chronicle, the sole British-owned newspaper in Japan, A. Morgan Young established himself as an outstanding personality in Far Eastern journalism. The same qualities that made Mr. Young a great editor give his book IMPERIAL JAPAN (London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd. 12s. 6d. net; New York: Morrow. $3) a quality of enduring authority and place it in the small class of works which should be regarded as required reading for foreigners interested in Japan. He carries the story of the Japanese Empire from the accession of its present sovereign to the outbreak of the war with China, thereby providing a sequel to his preceding work, "Japan Under Taisho Tenno, 1912-1926."

Such outstanding events of recent Japanese history as the seizure of Manchuria, the successive steps of encroachment in North China, the Amau Statement, and the internal ferment that found expression in so many political assassinations are described in a vigorous style, often lit up with caustic humor.

* * *

The book is especially complete as a record of political change and development. The circumstances attending various Cabinet crises and the more important parliamentary debates are thoroughly recorded, often with strongly etched characterizations of figures, prominent and obscure, on the Japanese political scene.

Although for the most part the book is factually unassailable, the author's strong dislike for Japanese imperialism and militarism occasionally leads him into statements that are debatable. His flat assertion that Japan was solely responsible for the beginning of the fighting in Shanghai in August, 1937, is in contradiction with the impressions of many foreign observers in Shanghai, official and nonofficial, who believe that the Chinese forced the fighting there in order to compel the Japanese, who were already pushing on with the occupation of North China, to give battle on terrain where their mechanized weapons would be of less value.

The statement that "by July, 1928, there was hardly a liberal professor left in any high school or college in Japan," has some element of exaggeration. A decade later, in 1938, a fair number of liberal and radical professors were rounded up by police on charges of Communist anti-war activity.

* * *

Mr. Young writes in his preface: "For readers who would like the facts rather than my gloss upon them, here is a book full of them." None will disagree with this characterization. What is somewhat disappointing is that Mr. Young, out of his long and rich experience in Japan, has evolved so little in the way of interpretation. He is so absorbed in telling what has happened in Japan that he has little time to spare for the equally important question why it has happened. The chronological, factual method which he has adopted has its advantages; yet this reviewer, at least, would have willingly exchanged a little of the straight narrative for one chapter of subjective appraisal of Japan and perhaps two or three others which would have explained, instead of merely criticizing and ridiculing, such phenomena of Japanese life as military social radicalism, the sentimental idealization of suicide and political assassination, the driving forces behind Japan's expansionist policy.

W. H. C.

Mirror of World Opinion

Government and Medicine

THE problem of health insurance is one of the most pressing before us today. The squabble in Washington between medicos opposing and those supporting co-operative organizations through which the government employees may pay so much a month and be assured of medical attention when they need it brings the matter to the public attention and may be a step toward the ultimate solution of the problem.

The main difficulty seems to be to avoid paternal governmental action by which socialized medicine will be fastened upon us whether we wish it or not.

Whatever is done in this line, it appears, should be entirely voluntary. We should not be forced to pay additional taxes for the support of such organizations.

If a man or woman wishes to join with others for mutual insurance against illness, we can see no reason why he or she should not be allowed to do so.

But when certain groups insist that the country or the state or the national government shall provide this service through any procedure that will force all of us to pay more taxes, we shy at the proposal because of numerous factors involved.

One of the most serious factors is the political graft that has almost invariably accompanied such procedure.

Persons well able to pay for their own medical care have too often been granted free service at government-supported hospitals. Favoritism is a parasite for which we have found no remedy. We are not likely to find the remedy as long as politics is what it is. . . .

We believe that our best procedure is to keep government as far removed from medicine as possible.—*Petaluma (Calif.) Argus-Courier.*

Pressure's Getting Pretty High

At Home in a Hungarian Castle

BUDAPEST

TONIGHT history and I walked together in the moonlight. We had had tea together in the afternoon and dinner together in the evening. Never before have we been quite so intimate. I was actually eating strawberries from history's garden.

You might almost say from Maria Theresa's garden.

I was reveling in the results of a few centuries of Europe's wars—and they seemed anything but gory. The Hapsburg family had risen, dominated most of the Old World and much of the New, and held sway over half a continent for half a millennium—that I might have a perfect slice of cantaloupe for breakfast early in June, under a vast chestnut tree, beside a fountain where water lilies bloomed.

I myself was raised on a farm, but our little homestead in the hot wind belt of Kansas was not exactly like this bounteous Hungarian estate in well-watered Danubia. The only similarity was that there seemed to be as many mosquitoes in Gyöngyös as there were chinch bugs in Twelve Mile. And in some ways mosquitoes are far preferable to chinch bugs, though in others not.

In some ways, also, the Hapsburgs were preferable to Uncle Sam. When my father went west in a covered wagon—that is, far enough west to find land no one else cared for—Uncle Sam said, "Here, Lew, is a quarter section of bare hills and prairie-dog patches, take it and make the most of it!" But those lavish Hapsburgs said, "Here, noble prince, is a quarter of a kingdom, in Danube's valley, take it, let other people work it, and rejoice in the fruits of their toil."

One such prince received a vast area north of Budapest, which was then quite a meager village, and built several splendid castles on it. The finest of them is the summer house of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Regent of Hungary; another of them is now experiencing the novelty of being host to me.

* * *

This one has eighty rooms, besides dining and dance halls, 12,000 acres of arable land, a magnificent park, with many alleys of splendid old trees, countless lawns, exuberant rose gardens, hothouses for every sort of flower and vegetable, stables, garages, chauffeurs, valets, butlers, and chamberlains—as many as the heart desires.

This is the seat of superiority. It is the home of power, of beauty, intellect, and wealth. It is based not on the poetry of human equality, but on the romance of mastery and privilege. Here the owners command and are obeyed. They beckon and are served. They sit at table and are ministered unto.

They have power and know how to excel. Any novice could immediately tell a field belonging to this estate from one of a neighboring peasant, for it yields from 25 to 75 per cent more. It looks better in every way. The very wheat of the estate feels superior. The cows of the estate are not even in the same class with those of its neighbors. The castle's young beet fields are as royal gardens, peasant beet fields seem unkempt beside them.

This estate is an experiment station. The best experts Hungary's universities can furnish are employed here. Every plot of ground yields its maximum. Nothing is wasted. Buying, selling, seeding, harvesting, are all perfectly coordinated. All the forces of nature and of the thousands of hired help are utilized to the utmost. It is a farm dream made true, with every horse, ox, hog, and apple approaching perfection.

The money, knowledge, and energy making this possible flow from the castle, the fruits of all these gardens, fields, and orchards flow into the castle. Here, inside the master's walls, is a garden of Eden. The whole home is filled with living flowers. Exquisite old furniture, beautifully arranged, makes every room a delight. In the library one finds the finest books in four languages and an abundance of magazines in English that would make most American professors' homes seem ill-supplied.

The place is always alive and glowing with guests, yet there is no inordinate display of hospitality; the company converse in four languages, but there is no vain attempt at smartness and in all cases modesty holds mere luxury in restraint. The whole world is at the castle's doors, but must don a genteel attire and assume a decorous mien before entering.

* * *

There is no flaunting of superiority. The prevailing atmosphere is not of pride, but of paternalism. For most of the domestic servants on the estate, the establishment is as a family, and they are probably content to belong to it. The "lady bounteous" has time for her village as well as for her guests, and has unostentatiously given aid to most of the humble homes.

This castle is older than the United States, and represents a civilization as old as Rameses or Sargon; it's a paradise maintained by simple men for their masters to enjoy. It's a gift from emperors who stole it and shared it with their fellow plunderers.

Tonight I have reveled in the booty. I rejoiced in the fine culture, in the survey of world affairs, from Mexico to Canton, from operas to artificial rubber. I was thrilled to see men who knew they could make perfect wheat, raise beet seed for distant continents, mill flour for many nations.

I enjoyed riding on a princely vessel along the never-ending stream of Europe's history and supping at the table of men who knew they were made to command.

I am glad there are walls around the castle. I am relieved that I cannot see beyond this mammoth vase of superb carnations to the bent women who tend them, that I cannot see National Socialist signs written in huge letters on the highway that runs through this estate and cannot hear the rumbling of a host of sweaty, barefoot men who want to lay hands on the fruit they help produce.

Let time cease to flow this evening, let the moon stop in her course, and the raucous sounds from Spain, from near-by Prague, and China all grow still. Men have striven together for a hundred millenniums and they will strive for a hundred more. This evening I take a rest from all their strife. I forget Walt Whitman and my Kansas pioneers; I ride on the romance of privilege and of power, beneath a silvery moon in a rose garden, beside the castle that a gorgeous queen gave a rapacious courtier.

R. H. MARKHAM

The Reader Remarks

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"The Bag"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"It's in the bag," Mr. Farley remarked at the time of the election. The statement is still applicable. Just so long as the Administration has billions at its disposal, it will be difficult to defeat it. The purchasing power of the political dollar has increased rather than diminished.

Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage and Judas Iscariot had "the bag." The contents of "the bag" still tempts men.

IRENE C. NELSON

Los Angeles, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

Propaganda, Good and Bad

By Albert F. Gilmore

THE word propaganda has been subject to the experience, common to many words, of starting out on its career with a perfectly good reputation, only later under adverse circumstances to take on a somewhat sinister meaning. That is not to say that its present reputation is wholly bad. Not at all. For propaganda sometimes applies to the propagation of a good cause, the spreading of relative and even of absolute truth. Propaganda has taken on its somewhat disreputable meaning because of the evil uses to which it has been put.

Too often an individual, organization, or group has undertaken for its own ends, personal and selfish, to stir public sentiment and mold it to its own advantage. This type of publicity has developed to a high state of efficiency. So common has it become as a method of promoting personal interests that there is great need for the public to awaken to the type of influence to which it is being subjected: to examine carefully the purpose of the enterprise presented.

Realization of the extent of this activity has led a group of public-spirited men in the city of New York to organize a bureau having for its purpose the education of the public as to the extent of this evil and the sinister purposes which are thus promoted. This organization would encourage careful examination of any plan or scheme presented through any one of the numerous channels available for such publicity. It recognizes that the ways of certain types of promotive activity are subtle to a degree, little bound by moral sense, by the canons of honesty, or by concern as to any welfare but the promoters'.

* * *

The possibilities of success of evil propaganda have been greatly enhanced through the development of the radio. This widely used invention makes it possible in many countries to reach the general public as directly as though the speaker faced them from a rostrum. It may enter the home, as it were, unbidden. And while, to be sure, entrance may be refused, yet so appealingly is the message presented that its very attractiveness often insures its reception.

Through the radio not only does the individual undertake to promote his own purposes, but groups, organizations, and heads of nations seek to promote their causes, whether good or bad. That the radio presents a new problem in political life is seen in the efforts of certain European countries to promote their ideologies in lands far distant. South America just now is peculiarly the favorite ground for this type of propaganda. And the only answer to the question—Does this make for good or evil?—is found in a careful analysis of the purpose behind the enterprise and the truth or falsity of the ideas presented.

One type of propaganda is in the form of suggestion. Regardless of the general welfare, it seeks to implant in the public mind that a certain proposal will promote a given interest. It is a form of selfishness carried to the point of willingness to win regardless of methods. It is wholly unscrupulous. It has certain routine which it follows. It repeats systematically and frequently its message; it avoids direct argument but is a master of innuendo; it clothes itself in appealing language; it appeals to the senses, to the eye through attractive forms and color, to the ear through melodious sounds, to the sentiments through its knowledge of human tendencies and weaknesses, of human likes and dislikes.

Upon the mentally and spiritually alert, propaganda is wasted. Its character once known, its purpose is defeated. The perfect defense against this type of approach is accurate knowledge of the subject about which opinion is being molded. Then the error, deceit, and selfishness will be rendered futile.

* * *

All this has dealt with propaganda in its evil sense. But there is a connotation of the word which is wholly commendable. For the promotion of a good cause, of truth and righteousness may rightly be termed propaganda. Jesus was a most successful propagandist in this meaning of the word. The teachings which he promoted have come down through the centuries with ever-increasing import. Moreover, he prepared others to carry his message. "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature" was a ringing message to spread the good news everywhere. This was propaganda for the highest purpose. It was completey devoid of self-interest, of desire for personal gain. Its holy purpose was to implant God's kingdom in the hearts of humanity, to fill the highest of all missions.

In the effort to promote the public welfare, much publicity through the numerous channels of propaganda is carried on. Its purpose is high and noble. The paramount need is for the reader or the listener to determine the aim and purpose of the message. If honest, if righteous, it is instructive and beneficial. If selfish and sinister, its error may be detected and its purpose nullified. Even in this age of unprecedented vehicles for publicity, the public is by no means helpless. Every individual has the remedy at hand. His safety depends upon his alertness, mentally and spiritually, his awareness of the ways of evil and his receptivity of the right.